# The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE TRUTH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

The following appeared in the New-York *Express:*

SCIENCE, SKILL AND GREAT EXPERIENCE CAN DO MUCH TO RESTORE A SHATTERED BODY.

Another very serious case has just come before our notice, to which we beg to draw public attention. Mr. Gardner, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed, of Fulton, Fulton County, N. Y., has been wasting literally away for the last few years, from Catarrhal Consumption, which produced complete deafness. He himself, as well as his wife, stated that for the last ten years, he had not been able to keep a morsel of food on his stomach, nor to enjoy a single complete night's rest. Perspiration continually stood on his body, as if he were in a vapor bath, being feverish, alternating with a slight chill, characterized by pain in the right side, extending to the point of the shoulder; also a sharp pain of the collar-bone, pain on the right side, particularly causing an uneasy sensation when lying on it, as well as a difficulty in respirating, felt great thirst, his tongue was dry and covered with a white fur; great giddiness and swimming in his head—in fact he complained of general weakness and disliked movement or exercise, great headache, flatulence, belching, with acid taste in the mouth and throat; he complained of a constant oppression of fullness, and at last his mind showed symptoms of being affected. He also labored under almost complete deafness, and existence became to him a torture. He felt himself wasting away with weakness. As a matter of course, he consulted many physicians of repute, both general practitioners and those practicing specialties, and still he continued to sink; and, as his wife says, after reading the case of consumption in our columns, she and their friends concluded that they could do no better than to apply to the same eminent physician, Dr. Von Eisenberg, one of our practitioners, whose heart is devoted to the cause of suffering humanity. As all hopes of Mr. Gardner's recovery had been given up, there being but little risk, and as a last resource, the husband, wife and friends came to New-York, and called at the Doctor's office, No. 616 Broadway. So much was his nervous system affected, that when he was placed in the examination chair, his countenance seemed to change. A convulsive spasm passed over it, and in a minute or so he seemed to recover, and exclaimed, "Oh, Doctor, you hurt me very much!" although all this time the Doctor had not approached him. After a careful diagnosis with Dr. Von Eisenberg's usual skill and experience, and after an attentive and patient examination of the history and existing symptoms, the Doctor gave it as his opinion that Mr. Gardner had been suffering from laryngeal phthisis, complicated with dry catarrh; that his deafness arose from the disordered condition of the throat, and in the sympathetic condition between the nerves of the throat and those of the auditory organ. By a minute auscultatory examination of the lungs and larynx, he said that pulmonary phthisis may be present, with the usual exciting causes of inflammation and its consequences. Extending to the digestive organs by sympathy and continuity from the pulmonary and digestive mucous surface furnishes many indications, giving rise to heart-burn and acrid eructations, which produce profuse sweating, cough, purulent expectorations. This complication commenced with a dyspeptic character, assuming a severe form, and has been attended by nausea, pain, tenderness, a sense of heat, or burning pain. In fact the Doctor said that in such complicated cases, the commonest catarrh generally appears under a more febrile form, and when it unfortunately affects one of a consumptive tendency, it is the exciting cause of a galloping decay. A failure of health and strength has been gradually coming on with a loss of appetite.

After candidly giving his opinion of Mr. Gardner's case, Dr. Von Eisenberg immediately declined to undertake it, piqued perhaps that an individual in the very last stage of consumption should only then seek his aid, after all others had failed—besides really seeing himself that Mr. Gardner had but little chance of recovery. Mrs. Gardner entreated the Doctor to undertake the treatment of her husband, convinced as she said she was, that at least he might receive temporary relief at his hands; this being joined with the warm solicitations of the poor patient himself, Dr. Von Eisenberg yielded, and resolved to do all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of a fellow creature.

He thereupon gave his entire attention to the lamentable case. The first subject which suggested itself to the Doctor was the consideration of using the best means to restore the sense of hearing which he thought must naturally depress Mr. Gardner's spirits by the gloom which deafness always throws over the mind. Wonderful to relate, by a single application of the Doctor's Æsthetico-Neuralgicon, Mr. Gardner actually heard not only the Doctor's voice but the distant rumbling of the traffic in the streets. He seemed to feel a new joy, and for the first time for several years, his face became illumined with a grateful smile which seemed like a gleam of sunshine. From that time the Doctor used every energy to restore his patient to perfect health. The success now came which was so soon to reward his earnest efforts and establish the fact which it gives us the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to publish, that Dr. Von Eisenberg had thus with infinite skill combated and conquered one of the most difficult and complicated cases that ever came under the treatment of any physician.

It is needless to dwell upon the treatment of this case Suffice it to say, that in a month from the time of Dr. Von Eisenberg's undertaking the case, Mr. Gardner returned an entirely changed man, and enjoying great health and pleasant spirits. He came to thank the Doctor for his unremitting attention, and repeated over and over again how to his treatment he should ever be indebted for his *new life*, as he called it. But we will say no more, and can but observe in the words of another, "There is the subject; let him speak for himself."


# WASHINGTON NEWS.

## Cheerful Views of the Political Situation.

## President Johnson Reiterates His Restoration Policy.

## He Holds a Free Conversation with Gov. Cox of Ohio.

## Statements that Cannot be Mistaken or Misrepresented.

## His Sole Anxiety is for Early Reconstruction.

## He Disclaims Any Intention of Interfering with Congress.

## A Wise, Calm, and Manly Statement of His Views.

## Important Speech in the Senate by Mr. Sherman.

## His Defence of the President's Action in Regard to Southern States.

## Debating Constitutional Amendments in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The general discussion on the future of the great Union party, in view of recent events, has been exceedingly vigorous here for the past few days, and has thus far produced most encouraging and harmonizing results. Comparing the feeling of last Thursday night with that of to-day, we cannot but feel elated over the aspect. This has resulted, in a great measure, from the admirable temper exhibited by Congress, and from the wise counsels of many leading public men outside of Congress, who are or have been here, such as GOV. FENTON, of New-York, Gov. COX, of Ohio, EX-GOV. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, Gens. STEDMAN, McCOOK, and others. The speech of Senator SHERMAN to-day, going forth to the country in connection with the official report of the interview between the President and Gov. COX, will have an excellent effect in defining the true relations of the Union Party toward the President. In addition to this there is an increasing feeling in Congress in favor of the admission of Tennessee, and an effort to that end will undoubtedly be made this week. Many Union members who strongly disapprove the tone and temper of the President's speech, have expressed their willingness to-day to vote for the admission of Tennessee, because they honestly believe that that State, above all others, is in a proper condition to be represented, and because they wish to present to the people of the country a practical and positive evidence of the good faith of the Union Party in Congress in the great work of restoration. It is not known whether the matter will come up on a report from the Committee on Reconstruction, or by an independent resolution; but it cannot long be delayed, and when it does come up it will probably be in such a shape as to secure the favor of the majority of the Union members, and the opposition of the Democrats and a few of the extreme radicals. With practical evidence of its patriotism thus exhibited, the Union party will neither be disrupted nor find the President outside of its noble and well-tried organization. As an evidence of the improved feeling here, I may say that Col. FORNEY's reception this evening is attended by many of the warm est supporters of the President, and much oil is being poured upon the troubled political waters.

THE PRESIDENT AGAIN EXPLAINS HIS RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

The following important letter was read to-night by Gov. Cox, of Ohio, to the united representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.

*Gen. Geo. B. Wright, Chairman Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio:*

MY DEAR SIR: On Saturday last I had the honor of an interview with the President, which I regarded as of sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements whilst they were fresh in my memory, since he seemed to me, in a perfectly free and unpremeditated conversation, to exhibit with peculiar clearness the processes of his own mind in reaching some of his opinions, and to express them with such manifest candor and entire freedom from personal feeling, that I could not but think that if he would consent to it, good might be done by making his statements public. Accordingly, I again waited upon him this morning, to make known what I had done, to ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country, although he was entirely unaware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing, and I myself had no such intention when I first called upon him. He most frankly gave his consent, and assented to the accuracy of my report, which is as follows:

The President said he had no thoughts which he was not willing to avow—that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace, on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, and, therefore, when he entered upon the duties of his office, he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had in some sense inherited that of Mr. LINCOLN, with which he thought he agreed, and that was substantially the one which he had carried out. Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views or adopt any measures embodying what could be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied that no long continuance of military government could be tolerated that the whole country would properly demand the restoration of a truly civil government; and not to give it to the lately rebellious States would be an admission of the failure of the Administration and of the party which had carried through the war, to prove themselves equal to the exigency, now the work of destruction was over and rebuilding had begun. Military Government alone would not pacify the South. At the end of a long period of such government we would be no nearer, and probably not so near the end as now, and would have the same work to do. Hence there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which should restore civil government fully just as soon as the rebellion would be thoroughly ended and those conditions accepted by the South which were to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. One central idea had controlled him in the whole matter, and this was that the proper system of pacification would be one which tended everywhere to stimulate the loyalty of the people of the South themselves, and make it the spring of loyal conduct and proper legislation rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions by direct external force. Thus, in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was not against the idea of the Bureau in itself; for he had used it, and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that either by proclamation of his own or by some action of Congress, a condition of peace, the technical end of the rebellion, would be declared at some period not very remote; and as he understood the present law, the Bureau might continue a year from that time. Meanwhile, he could say to the South: It depends upon yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier day, for I will put an an end to it just as soon as you, by proper action, for the protection of the freedmen make it unnecessary. Thus (said he) the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulates them to do what is right, whilst they are not discouraged by the idea that there is no hope of an end to what they regard as a sort of military Government. If, on the other hand, the Bureau were to be made a permanent thing by legislation, which, on its face, appears part of the fixed law of the land, all the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and, instead of encouraging the South to loyalty, would tend to drive them to desperation, and make their hatred of the Government inveterate. The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner in which he had held martial law over them. Whenever they should show so peaceful and law-abiding a condition of their community that martial law was not needed, it should be renounced. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people be increased to put down disturbances and outbreaks, to protect Union men and obey the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the direct interference of the military arm in their affairs. In precisely the same way, and under the influence of the same ideas, he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary and proper to impose conditions upon the rebellious States which would guarentee the safety of the country, and regarding the then existing affairs of the local governments as having disqualified themselves by their treason for continuance in power. He deposed them and established Provisional Governments, then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, namely: The amendment of State constitutions excluding Slavery; the acceptance of the same amendment of the Constitution of the United States; the repudiation of the rebel debt and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c., everybody is familiar with. To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as using his best judgment, and in the absence of any Congressional plan he thought the nearest right of any he could frame. He engaged that on their acceptance, with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State Governments, elect legislatures, &c., and, so far as executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of States. They had so far accepted his conditions that he did not regard the experiment a failure, but a success. He had accordingly reorganized the Post-office Department everywhere among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions through the Treasury Department; and in like manner in all the executive departments recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen, as he had before stated, and to induce them to do something more thorough in that direction. Now but one thing remained in which those States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that was representation in Congress. In this he had advised that the the same principle of stimulating loyalty be applied as in the other respects which he had named. He would admit only such representatives as are in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or District sent a loyal man, properly elected and qualified he would think it right to admit him the same as if from any other State; and he would admit none but such loyal men; so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this their representation would be full and the work would be done. Such was his plan. He did not ask to be the judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional right; but he felt like urging upon them and upon the country that this mode of finishing the work so nearly completed in other respects, was the only feasible one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the Union—were, in short, restored in all other respects—and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him that I heard it suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress, purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen by United States Courts of inferior jurisdiction in all cases where the States did not do so themselves. He replied that such an idea would run exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to fix his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing this end, because we had a margin of time lasting till after the next session of Congress, during which the present freedmen's Bureau could continue in operation, and if before that time the Southern States should recognise the necessity of passing proper laws for themselves, and providing a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought, there would then be time enough to elaborate a plan. He then referred briefly to the fact that there had been rejoicing over his veto message, saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of the policy he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had carefully elaborated in his annual message and explained to me, the country surely could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels everywhere. North and South, should cordially give their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had uniformly insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere would rejoice in. The more they were committed to such a course the better he would like it, for if they were not sincere they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in future. His whole heart was with the body of true men, who had carried the country through the war; and he earnestly desired to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with determined opposition to the obstruction policy of those extremists who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us.

Such my dear Sir, is the conversational statement of the President on this important matter; and, if you could meet his straightforward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice, as I did, I am well assured that you would believe, with me, that although he may not receive personal assaults with the equanimity and forbearance Mr. LINCOLN used to show, there is no need to fear that ANDREW JOHNSON is not hearty and sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected.]

Very truly yours, J. D. COX.

ANOTHER FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The bill introduced by Representative BEAMAN today, and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, provides for amending the Freedmen's Bureau Act and continuing its existence for five years.

It authorizes supervision over all loyal refugees and freedmen and all matters relating to them, to enable them as speedily as practicable to become self-supporting citizens of the United States, so that their freedom may be rendered available and beneficial to the Republic. It authorizes the appointment of two additional assistant commissioners, and a division of districts into sub-districts not exceeding the number of counties or parishes in the district. It allows details of military officers without increase of pay. If agents are taken from civil life their salaries are confined within the limits of $500 and $1,200 per annum. If found necessary such commissioners may have three clerks each, and each agent one clerk each, at a salary not exceeding $1,000 per annum. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners when it can be done consistently with the public interests, to appoint as assistant commissioners, agents and clerks, such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the Union during the rebellion. All employes are placed under military jurisdiction. It authorizes the Secretary of War to issue medical and other stores only to persons unable by proper industry to keep themselves, and gives the President power under the homestead laws to assign to loyal refugees and freedmen public lands, not exceeding forty acres each, and not exceeding three millions of acres in all, in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, subject to annual rental. It also confirms for three years the lands assigned by Gen. SHERMAN's field order, with a provision for exchange with other lands in certain cases. It requires the coöperation of bureau officers with private benevolent associations, and their agents and teachers, in furnishing facilities for education of freedmen, and requires the furnishing of sites and buildings for school-houses. It secures to freedmen the enjoyment of all rights and immunities enjoyed by white persons under the common law, including the right to testify, hold property and bear arms, and accords them military protection until the State Governments are restored, and the States represented in Congress. Persecutions of freedmen are punished by fine.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, had the floor in the Senate this afternoon, upon the concurrent resolution declaring that sepresentatives from rebellious States shall not be admitted until Congress shall declare these States entitled to representation. The Senator had on Friday foreshadowed the character of his speech, and he was expected to occupy the position of a mediator between the President and mhmbers of Congress of rash and intemperate proclivities. This together with the general interest felt in the subject matter of the resolution, attracted to the Senate an overflowing assemblage of unusually intelligent people, who listened with close attention throughout the very able speech of the Senator from Ohio. The great point or burthen of the argument was to show in brief that Congress having failed to enact laws, as was its duty, for the guidance of the Executive in the reconstruction of the rebellious States, and having failed to hold out to the people of those States the light by which they could discern the path they should follow to return to their right position in the Union. The President and the people were justified in following out the plan of reconstruction adopted by Mr. LINCOLN and endorsed by the people, as shown in the re-election of the late President. The speech was a powerful one and abounded in well taken propositions, which the Senator amplified and disposed of in excellent good temper and impressive, dignified manner. He objected to the resolution, because it was a bare assertion of a right in Congress of which there is and has been no doubt, and because it fails to accomplish its avowed object—to allay irritation. He proceeded to show the impracticability of asserting the right in the form of a concurrent or joint resolution, by putting a case where, after the passage of the measure, either branch of Congress takes another view of the matter, and adopts, as it would be at liberty to do, a different rule for the admission of members to its own body. He conceived the real difficulty at this time consists in the fact that the Executive and Legislative Departments have failed to come to an agreement or understanding as to the mode of procedure. Congress has failed to fix rules for the return of the representatives from rebellious States. Here Mr. SHERMAN effectively put this proposition: How can we arraign ANDREW JOHNSON for attempting to carry out his views, especially when in doing so he is but following in the footsteps of his predecessor, Mr. LINCOLN? In the absence of all law upon the subject, can we blame Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON for carrying out a plan which was in process of execution when LINCOLN and JOHNSON were elected, and which was then known, fully discussed and approved by the people. The Senator here entered into an analysis of President JOHNSON's policy. His first act was to retain the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, and every measure of his predecessor has had his approval, so far as we know from an authoritative source at least. Every act and measure of Mr. JOHNSON has met the approval of his Cabinet without a dissenting voice. He has executed every law of Congress calling for his action. He has freely granted whatever Gen. HOWARD has asked in aid of the Freedman's Bureau, and in furtherance of the law escablished that bureau, and he has unfalteringly executed every law enacted with reference to the rebellion. He has only varied from the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, if he has varied at all, in making it more severe upon the Southern disloyal people. Mr. JOHNSON's plan, so far as it was peculiar or original with himself, was reviewed closely by Mr. SHERMAN, and was shown to have been consistant with the laws and policy of the Administration. The pardoning power had been exercised too freely, as was complained by many. But Mr. SHERMAN reminded the Senate that none but the President and those immediately engaged with him could know all the circumstances of each case, and we are therefore incompetent to judge fully as to the warrant Mr. JOHNSON may have had for his determination of each petition for pardon, and it should be recollected that here again Congress had left the subject wholly under the control of the President. The pardoning power in the matter of amnesty was not a duty imposed upon the President directly by the Constitution, as in the case of conviction of crime upon presentment. And he exercises the power under laws subject to revision by Congress. We should give Mr. JOHNSON credit for honesty of purpose in the exercise of tha pardoning power. Mr. SHERMAN presented a stunner to the Senate on the question of universal suffrage, when he reminded his hearers that while they were denouncing the President for failing to extend the elective franchise to four millions in the South, the Senate had not the courage to pass a universal suffrage law in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories where Congress could control it. He showed that Mr. JOHNSON has been consistently the friend of the negro, and had approved Gen. HOWARD's plan for the education of the freedmen. Thus far Mr. SHERMAN had endeavored to sustain the President's policy and defend him from his enemies. He now comes to a matter which he deeply regretted. No true friend of Mr. JOHNSON could fail to regret the speech of Thursday. The President, he thought, invoked the passions of a mob, and arraigned Congress for organizing a despotism. Mr. SHERMAN thought much of the heat disclosed in that speech was engendered by what had been done immediately preceding by the Committee of Fifteen, and by the severe sarcastic expressions of Mr. STEVENS in debate, and the latter's statement that a century ago, such an act as Mr. JOHNSON had just been guilty of, (referring to the Dixon conversation,) would have cost him his head. But Mr. SHERMAN reminded the Senate that Mr. JOHNSON's characteristics were well known. He never turned his back upon a foe. He was for fight, whether his opponents came from friends of long standing or not; and we should not forget the illustration of this in his memorable course in this Senate five years ago. We then applauded this very characteristic which some now condemn. The President must expect to be criticised, and severely. But because he is President you must not expect him to tamely put up with insult. Whether President or peasant, "a man's a man for a' that." Our condemnation of the objectionable features of Mr. JOHNSON's speech must be palliated by the circumstances. We should cast the mantle of charity over the errors, but there are ideas in that speech deserving the grave consideration of this Senate. Among these, he mentioned the conditions laid down by the President—extending the right hand of fellowship to the Southern people. Mr. SHERMAN referred to the deep and very natural feeling of Mr. JOHNSON on behalf of Tennessee, and in this he sympathized with the President. Tennessee was reconstructed a year ago, and had come to that condition under the fostering care of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his agent, Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON. The public mind is with the President in his solicitude for that State, and she should be admitted as soon as possible. In the opinion of Mr. SHERMAN, it is the duty of Congress to provide a plan by which the 11 to 7 shall be admitted, State by State, as they come under such rules. Mr. SHERMAN remarked that he would make the line between the loyal and disloyal as deep and broad as that between Heaven and Hell. Congress should prescribe what constitutes a loyal man, and when the States come represented by such men, in the name of God and humanity let them in. Herein lies the cause of irritation, let it be removed immediately. If this basis be established, and the President refuses to act upon, then there would be a difference between the President and Congress. As to the veto message, he was willing to let that and the Freedmen's Bureau Bill go to the people together for their judgment. The President has the same right, under the law, to act as has a Senator. He may approve or disapprove. His disapproval is simply his vote "no." Mr. SHERMAN said the recent reported construction put upon the old Freedmen's Bureau Bill very much alters the case. It had generally been supposed that the limitation of that act expired in 1866, but the President's view was that the duration of the year would extend to 1867. The Senator concluded the first branch of his argument by showing that the negro, owing to his peculiar situation, require our protection, while the white man did not.

The effect of this speech, so eminently conciliatory in its tone, so respectful toward the President, and so careful in recognizing the rights of Congress, was for great good, and to-night it is favorably discussed in all circles.

THE ARKANSAS SENATORS.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. LANE, of Kansas, submitted a resolution to give the Senators from Arkansas the privileges of the floor of the Senate Chamber. The resolution was lost by a vote of 18 yeas to 27 nays. A previous motion to refer their credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary was lost by a similar vote.

BLARE OF THE BLAIRS.

Those fossilized nuisances in politics, the Blairs, have been unusually vituperative in their expressions toward certain members of the Union party within the last few days, their enmity being especially directed at a prominent Cabinet officer, whom they declare must go out. The Blairs will have to cool their heels in the White House lobby a while longer.

THE VOORHEES CONTESTED SEAT.

Our dispatch with reference to the votes of certain Republicans on the Voorhees contested seat, which was given to Mr. WASHBURNE, should have stated that Mr. DARLING, of New-York, voted against both the sitting member and the contestant, on the ground that fraud having tainted the election, the case should have been again referred to the people.

AMENDMENTS IN THE HOUSE.

The Constitutional Amendment reported from the Reconstruction Committee, a week ago, providing that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary to secure to citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, &c., was again introduced this morning in the House by Mr. BINGHAM, who made an able speech in its support. Mr. ROGERS, (Dem.) of New-Jersey, spoke over an hour on the opposite side. During his speech, he said he wished it distinctly understood that he did not indorse the past course of President JOHNSON, and would only indorse him now so far as his acts conformed to his views of public policy. Mr. ROGERS then went on to denounce Congress for attempting to prevent the rebel States, by constitutional amendment, from paying their war debts, on the ground that a State had a right to pay what debts it chose, no matter how contracted. In the course of his remarks he was interrupted by Mr. RANDALL, (Dem.,) of Pennsylvania, who wished the House to understand that the gentleman did not speak for him. Mr. ROGERS thereupon said he spoke for nobody and no party but himself. The amendment was postponed.

FRENCH EXPOSITION—QUESTION OF BUSINESS.

Quite an animated scene occurred in the House today between Mr. WASHBURNE and Mr. BANKS. The latter moved to postpone the pending question, the Constitutional Amendment, until to-morrow, in order to take up the joint resolutions relating to the French Exposition. Mr. WASHBURNE promptly objected, and said that he did so because the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) had, under a suspension of the rules, on Monday last, rushed through a project which would cost the Government half a million of dollars. He referred to the sending of a naval vessel to the aid of the Russian-American Telegraph Company, whose stock, he said, was already selling at over two hundred per cent. Mr. BANKS firmly denied that the project would cost the Government a cent, but that even if it cost half a million it would be cheap, because it connected this country with six hundred millions of the people of other continents. But Mr. WASHBURNE was inexorable, and demanded the ayes and noes on the postponement of the pending question, which was postponed. The question then recurred on the suspension of the rules, which was taken by tellers, and the rules were suspended. But Mr. WASHBURNE, still indefatigable, demanded the yeas and nays, when two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended, and Mr. WASHBURNE was ahead. The three gentlemen who were the chief actors in this scene—Speaker COLFAX, Ex-Speaker BANKS and Mr. WASHBURNE—all being expert Parliamentarians, rendered the episode decidedly interesting to both the floor and galleries. Mr. WASHBURNE has well earned the name of the "watch-dog of the Treasury," though we fear some of the most deserving interests of the country will suffer in consequence of the vigilance of his watch.

REVENUE PETITIONS.

Petitions for the reduction of Internal Revenue and Excise Taxes on many articles of manufacture and production are rapidly pouring upon Congress. To-day, Mr. HART, of New-York, presented a petition from the manufacturers of barrels at Rochester, N. Y., praying for a reduction. Also, a petition from the manufacturers of agricultural implements praying that the tax on castings made by themselves for their own machines, on which they have to pay another tax, be removed; also, a remonstrance from envelope manufacturers against the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to sell stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamps. Nearly all such matters go at once to the Ways and Means Committee, and though it may gratify people to petition they will learn the prospective effect of their prayers by reading closely the valuable report of the Internal Revenue Commission recently sent to Congress.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has matured a bill, and will press it to immediate consideration, providing that the Supreme Court of the Unit d States shall consist of one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. This is the number now on the bench, and the passage of the bill would obviate the appointment of a successor to the late Justice CATRON. The number of associates is now fixed by law being nine, in order to accommodate the circuits to the new limitation, it is proposed that the first, second and third circuits shall remain as now constituted; that the Districts of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina shall be the Fourth District; Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, the Fifth Circuit. West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan, the Sixth Circuit. Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, the Seventh Circuit. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, the Eighth Circuit; and California, Oregon and Nevada, the Ninth Circuit.

DREADFUL ABUSES IN KENTUCKY.

More than half a dozen letters were to-day received by Representative McKEE, of Kentucky, detailing outrages against the freedmen of that State in various parts of his district. One case of the shooting of two negroes and robbing them of all their families had occurred, and upon the arrest of the perpetrators of the act by the agents of the Bureau. They were discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out and tried before a Circuit Judge of the State Court. Another case where a party of white men went to the house of an old negro, nearly 80 years of age, and a freeman nearly all his life, robbed him of his money and kicked him to death; then raked the coals from the fire, and putting him over them, roasted first one side and then the other. They also burnt two others nearly to death, putting out the eye of one, and boasted that they had not only intended to drive out the negroes, but intended also to drive out certain whites.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Among those who had interviews with the President to-day, were Governors Cox of Ohio, Sharkey of Mississippi and Parsons of Alabama; Generals Steedman, McCook and Sexton, and also a number of old Democratic Members of Congress from the State of New-York, who are temporarily in the city. The latter expressed to him their approval of his policy for the restoration of the States, and their desire to coöperate with him in carrying out the same. Among them were Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo; A. P. Grant, of Oswego; John B. Steele, of Ulster; Elijah Ward and Geo. Taylor, of New-York; and Messrs. L. B. Crocker and F. S. Carrington, of Oswego.

TAXES ON BANKING BUSINESS.

Some of the representatives of the New-York and Boston banks have been here, in conference with Mr. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States, for three or four days. To-day an understanding between them and the Treasurer was arrived at, and the following is substantially the result: The returns of the banks for duty are to be made up at the close of each day, as already directed. All checks on city Banks deposited by dealers for collection, or with the understanding that the money is not to be drawn from the Bank until the next day, if entered for convenience, may at the end of the day be transferred to an account as "uncollected checks." These are not subject to duty as deposits, excepting as money is actually paid upon them, to which extent they must pay as deposits.

PERSONAL.

The Ohio Congressional Delegation were the guests of Postmaster-Gen. DENNISON this evening, at his residence, where Gov. COX, of Ohio, is also sojourning.

# THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Monday, Feb. 26.

IOWA AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. GRIMES presented the memorial of citizens of Iowa, asking for such an amendment to the Constitution as will recognize the existence of God and the divinity of Christ.

In presenting the above, Mr. GRIMES said, without committing himself in favor of this particular amendment, he was glad to see that the people of Iowa were awake to the importance of making suitable amendments to the Constitution. He did not agree with the theory enunciated in a certain quarter on Thursday last, that those who are in favor of amending the Constitution seek to subvert the Government. He called attention to a dispatch in the *National Intelligencer*, stating that a large and enthusiastic meeting had been held in Keokuk, Iowa, for the purpose of indorsing the veto message and the President's administration. He had reason to know that that dispatch was forwarded by a man who opposed every measure for the prosecution of the war, and whose press was thrown into the river on one occasion by an excited crowd for the publication of disloyal sentiments. He was unwilling to have this dispatch go out as a correct version of the sentiments of the people of Iowa. He denied the right of its author to speak for the people of Iowa on the matter.

THE SENATORS ELECT FROM ARKANSAS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to take from the files of the Senate the papers in the cases of Messrs. SNOW and BAXTER, Senators elect from Arkansas, and refer them to the Judiciary Committee. After some remarks from Mr. LANE, asserting the loyalty of the Arkansas State Government, he concluded by alleging that unless Congress immediately admits the loyal representatives of the Southern States, it will make a great mistake. He said he would oppose every motion looking to the postponement of the reception of loyal Senators from those States.

Mr. CLARK called for a division of Mr. LANE's motion.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he understood the credentials referred to were presented at the last session. He could see no objection to their withdrawal.

The motion to permit Messrs. BAXTER and SNOW to withdraw their credentials from the files of the Senate, was agreed to, and the question then came up on their reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CLARK moved to lay the credentials on the table.

Mr. TRUMBULL said at the last session the Committee on the Judiciary had reported that Messrs. SNOW and BAXTER were not entitled to seats in the Senate. Subsequently, at the extra session of the Senate, the credentials of Mr. SNOW were referred to the Judiciary Committee, who reported in favor of a postponement until Congress should act upon the recognition of the State Government of Arkansas. It would do no good now to refer to the Judiciary Committee after that decision.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that there was some change in the formation of the Judiciary Committee since the last Congress. He called for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the credentials on the table, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clarke, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane o Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle—17.

Mr. LANE moved that Messrs. SNOW and BAXTER be allowed to take seats on the floor as had recently been done in the case of the Senators elect from Colorado.

Mr. WADE moved to lay Mr. LANE's motion on the table.

Mr. LANE called for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—27; nays 18. So the motion was laid upon the table.

THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON REPRESENTATION —SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

At 1 o'clock the regular business was taken up, being the concurrent resolution declaring that no Senators or Representatives from the lately rebellious States shall be received in either House until such States shall have been declared by Congress entitled to representation.

Mr. SHERMAN took the floor. He commenced by remarking that the Senate had decided on three occasions that Congress had the power asserted in the resolution. The object of the resolution, as it was made to read, was to close agitation on this subject. If he believed it could have this effect, he could vote for it much more cheerfully than he would otherwise; but he did not believe it would close agitation. He regarded it as a mere straw in the storm, thrown in at an opportune moment—a mere assertion of a right that could not be disputed. If Congress failed to agree very soon upon a plan of reconstruction he did not believe the pending resolution would prevent either House from acting upon its own responsibility in the reception of its own members. What was needed was a plan of reconstruction from Congress upon which the Southern States could be received back into the Union with safety to the country. The Wade and Davis Bill, Mr. SHERMAN said, was the only attempt ever made by Congress to provide for civil governments in the rebel States. The fate of that was well known, and it was also well known that the manifesto issued by WADE and DAVIS, after the bill had been vetoed, did not meet the approval of the people.

Mr. SUMNER interrupted Mr. SHERMAN by saying, that immediately after the proclamation of President LINCOLN, respecting the veto of the Wade and Davis bill, he had an interview with LINCOLN, and he (LINCOLN) expressed his regrets that he had not approved it—referring to the lately rebel States.

Mr. SHERMAN said they were States still. They had been in insurrection; but every branch of the Government had regarded them as States whose relations to the Government had been disturbed by the war. The first duty of Congress was to provide for taking these States back one by one, and each upon its own merits. Mr. SHERMAN next compared the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON with that of his predecessor, President LINCOLN, showing that the one was a continuation of the other, with the exception that the plan of President JOHNSON was the more severe in its requirements from the rebels. The principal objection that had been made against the President was that he had not included the negroes among those whom he declared entitled to vote in the South. It should be remembered that colored men were prohibited by law from voting in the Southern States, as they were in every State of the Union except six. The prejudices of the army were against it also. In making laws the prejudices of the people must be taken into consideration. Mr. SHERMAN next referred to the speech made by President JOHNSON on the 22d of February. He thought that no man who was a friend of the President would be unwilling to wipe that out of history. It was impossible to conceive of a more humiliating spectacle than that of the President of the United States addressing such a crowd as called upon him on the 22d of February. He regretted especially the paragraph in the speech made by the President on that day referring by name to Messrs. STEVENS and SUMNER. But it should be remembered that President JOHNSON was a very combative man, and that he had always been noted for his force in repelling attacks made upon him. Mr. SUMNER had recently accused him of "whitewashing," and while no affront was intended, this language was evidently construed into an affront. It could not be forgotten that Mr. STEVENS proclaimed ANDREW JOHNSON as "alien enemy" in the Baltimore Convention, and that he recently said in the House that for certain language used by him (the President), "a British King would have lost his head two hundred years ago." These facts must be taken into consideration in making up a judgment upon this unfortunate speech. The most injudicious paragraph in it was that which charged certain gentlemen with conspiring at his assassination. This was simply ridiculous; and he believed there was not a man in the country who thought differently. Still there was much in the speech worthy of consideration, prompted as it was by the President's anxiety to see the Southern States speedily restored to their Constitutional relations. He (SHERMAN) did not approve of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. He voted for the bill and against the veto, but still he recognized the veto as no extraordinary or unauthorized act of the President, and was nothing more than his Constitutional right. While he (SHERMAN) was anxious to see a mode adopted by which loyal men from the South might be admitted to Congress, he never would consent to to the admission of any man who had taken part in the rebellion, and he never would vote for the repeal of the

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 26, 1866.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. | 123¼ | 10 Cen. National B'k.. | 108¾ |
| 800 U.S. 6s,5-20s,C.'62 | 102¾ | 20 Ninth Nat. Bank.. | 108 |
| 2,850 do ..Small | 102¾ | 50 Del. & Hud. C.... | 135½ |
| 7,500 do ..2d call | 102¾ | 300 Cum. Coal Pr...b10 | 44½ |
| 2,000 US.6s 5-20sC.'64. | 102¾ | 100 Mar. Pref.... | 87½ |
| 40,000 do.. | 102¾ | 200 American Coal.... | 60 |
| 1,000 U.S.6s5-20s.C.'65. | 102¾ | 2 0 Wilkesbarre Coal.. | 60 |
| 1,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s. C. | 93¾ | 300 West. Union Tel.... | 70 |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s, '68 K... | 119½ | 100 do ..2d call .s70 | 70 |
| 5,0 do.... | 119 | 100 do.... | 70 |
| 1,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, | | 900 Atlantic S. S. Co ... | 134½ |
| Second Series.. | 99 | 500 do ....s30 | 134 |
| 4,000 do..Th'd Ser. | 99¾ | 20 N. Y. Central Invest. | 91¼ |
| 1,000 N.Y.St. 7s, Boun- | | 100 do.... | 91½ |
| ty Loan.. | 99⅞ | 200 do.... | 91¾ |
| 45,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... | 91⅜ | 200 do ..2d call | 91½ |
| 25,000 N. Car. 6s.... | 75¾ | 2C0 Erie R.... | 81¾ |
| 10,000 do.... | 75½ | 100 do ....s8 | 81½ |
| 20,000 do....b30 | 75¾ | 200 do ....s15 | 81½ |
| 10,000 do ..2d call. | 75 | 600 do ....s10 | 81½ |
| 5,000 Mo. 6s, issued to | | 100 Hud. Riv. R.... | 103 |
| Pacific R.... | 76¼ | 100 do ..2d call.b30 | 103 |
| 14,000 Missouri 6s.... | 77 | 400 Reading R.s.... | 107¾ |
| 10,000 do ....s30 | 76 | 200 do.... | 108 |
| 2,000 Cal. 7s.... | 115 | 100 Mich. S. & N.I.... | 69 |
| 22,000 O. & Mi. Cer.... | 95¾ | 200 do.... | 68⅞ |
| 5,000 do.... | 95 | 100 do.... | 68¾ |
| 5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 92 | 800 do ....s30 | 68¾ |
| 10,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76. | 104⅝ | 400 Cleve. & Pitts.... | 77¼ |
| 2,000 Erie 2d M. '79.... | 101¾ | 1800 do.... | 77⅜ |
| 2,000 do.... | 102 | 200 do ....s30 | 76⅝ |
| 2,000 Erie 3d M.... | 98¾ | 400 do.... | 76⅝ |
| 4,000 Hud.R.... S.F.Bs | 10 | 200 do ..2d call | 76⅝ |
| 2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M. | 81 | 100 Chi. & N. W.... | 27½ |
| 2,000 To. & W. 1st M. Ex. | 67 | 500 Chic. & N. W.P.... | 54⅜ |
| 2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d | 93 | 100 do ..2d call .s30 | 54⅜ |
| 3,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d | 82 | 200 Chi. & R. I.... s15 | 103½ |
| 10 Bank of Amer.... | 138 | 300 do.... | 103⅝ |
| 10 Bank of Commerce. | 106 | 500 Pitts., F. W. & C.... | 92¾ |
| 40 Continental Bank... | 26¼ | 110 do.... | 92¾ |
| 5 Imp. & Trad. B'k.. | 102 | 200 do ..2d call | 92 |
| 30 Fourth Nat. Bank.. | 97⅞ | 5 Mil. & St Paul.... | 45 |
| 100 do.... | 97⅝ | | |

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. | | 400 Erie Railroad.... | 81¾ |
| First Series.. | 99¼ | 100 do.... s10 | 81⅝ |
| 20,000 do ..2d Ser. | 99 | 700 do.... | 81¾ |
| 150 West. Union Tel.... | 69 | 100 M. S. & N. I. R.... | 68⅞ |
| 100 do.... | 69⅝ | 1400 Chic. & R. I.... | 77½ |
| 100 do.... | 68¾ | 100 Chic. & N. W.... | 27½ |
| 300 do.... | 68 | 300 Chi. & N.W.Pr.... | 54¾ |
| 200 Chi. & R. I.... | 103¾ | 100 Pitts., F. W. & C.... | 92¾ |
| 100 At. Mail St. Co.... | 134 | 100 P., F.W. & C. | 92¾ |
| 65 N. Y. Cen.... | 91¾ | 400 do.... | 92¾ |
| 300 do.... | 91¾ | 80 do.... | 92 |
| 300 do.... | 91¾ | | |

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s | | 100 Pacific M. S.Co.... | 209 |
| First Series.. | 99¼ | 100 do.... b60 | 209 |
| 30,000 do.... | 99¾ | 100 Erie R.... | 82¾ |
| 10,000 do..Third Ser | 99¾ | 1100 do.... | 82¾ |
| 4,000 do..Small | 99¾ | 100 do.... s30 | 82¾ |
| 13,000 N.Y.St.7s, Houn- | | 100 do.... | 82⅝ |
| ty Loan.. | 99¾ | 100 Hud. Riv. R.... | 103 |
| 80,000 N. Car. 6s.... | 75 | 500 Reading R.... | 108¼ |
| 10,000 O. & Mi. Cer.... | 95½ | 200 do.... | 108¼ |
| 400 N. Y. Central.... | 92¾ | 500 M. S. & N. I. R.... | 69 |
| 300 Cum. Coal P....b15 | 45 | 100 Chic. & R. I.... s10 | 103¾ |
| 100 do.... | 44¾ | 100 do.... | 103½ |
| 500 Western U. Tel.... | 68 | 300 P., Ft.W. & C.... | 92¾ |
| 50 do.... | 68¾ | 500 do.... | 92¾ |
| 15 do.... | 68 | 500 do.... s10 | 92¾ |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400 Schuylkill Coal.... | 17 | 1200 Cleve. & Pitts.... | 77 |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R.... s3 | 91¾ | 200 do.... s10 | 77¼ |
| 400 do.... c | 91⅝ | 700 do.... c | 77⅛ |
| 100 do.... | 91⅝ | 200 do.... | 77⅛ |
| 300 Erie Railroad.... | 81¾ | 100 do.... b4 | 77⅛ |
| 100 do.... b3 | 81¾ | 200 do.... b3 | 77⅛ |
| 500 do.... s3 | 81¾ | 400 do.... | 77⅛ |
| 700 do.... | 81¾ | 100 Chic. & R. I.... s10 | 103⅛ |
| 100 do.... c | 81¾ | 100 do.... s3 | 103⅛ |
| 500 do.... s3 | 81¾ | 100 do.... | 103⅛ |
| 100 do.... b10 | 81¾ | 300 do.... b30 | 103⅛ |
| 100 M. S. & N. I. R.... | 68¾ | 300 Chic. & N. W.... | 27⅜ |
| 100 do.... s3 | 68¾ | 200 do.... s3 | 27⅜ |
| 1900 do.... b3 | 68¾ | 800 do.... s3 | 27⅜ |
| 200 do.... b3 | 69 | 200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.... | 54⅜ |
| 1100 do.... s3 | 69 | 100 do.... s3 | 54⅜ |
| 300 do.... s30 | 69 | 300 P., F. W. & C.... b3 | 92¾ |
| 100 do.... c | 69 | 100 do.... b3 | 92¾ |
| 200 Reading R.... s10 | 108¼ | 400 do.... s15 | 92 |
| 200 do.... c | 108¼ | 100 do.... s3 | 92⅝ |
| 200 do.... s3 | 108¼ | 200 do.... s3 | 92⅝ |
| 200 do.... b3 | 108¼ | 100 do.... s3 | 92¾ |
| 100 do.... | 108 | 100 do.... s30 | 92 |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 N. Y. Cen.... | 91¾ | 100 M. So. & N. I.... b3 | 69 |
| 100 do.... | 92 | 300 do.... s3 | 68⅞ |
| 1700 Erie R.... | 81¾ | 100 do.... c | 68⅞ |
| 400 do.... s3 | 81¾ | 100 do.... b3 | 68⅞ |
| 100 do.... b10 | 81¾ | 100 do.... | 68⅞ |
| 1700 do.... b3 | 81¾ | 100 do.... b4 | 69 |
| 100 do.... b10 | 81¾ | 100 Clev. & Pitts.... | 77¾ |
| 100 do.... bty | 82 | 200 do.... b3 | 77⅞ |
| 200 Chic. & N. W. P.... | 54⅜ | 100 Chi. & R. I.... b3 | 103⅝ |
| 200 do.... s3 | 54 | 100 do.... | 103⅞ |
| 300 do.... s3 | 54¼ | 400 Chic. & N.W.... | 27⅛ |
| 300 do.... b3 | 54⅝ | 300 P. F. W & C.... | 92¾ |
| 100 do.... | 54⅝ | 200 do.... b3 | 92¾ |

MONDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this city, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $3,292,052 |
| Increase in Specie | 3,904,593 |
| Decrease in Deposits | 6,535,899 |
| Decrease in Legal-Tender | 3,500,354 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 23,356 |

| | Feb. 25, 1865. | Feb. 24, 1866. | Feb. 17, 1866. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local Capital | $58,186,172 | $8,878,500 | $8,878,500 |
| National | 11,000,000 | 72,807,700 | 72,807,700 |
| Total in C. H. | $69,186,172 | $81,686,200 | $81,686,200 |
| Loans | 183,534,935 | 239,776,200 | 243,068,252 |
| Specie | 20,092,378 | 14,216,900 | 10,306,758 |
| Deposits | 153,948,481 | 183,241,404 | 189,777,290 |
| Legal-Tender | | 61,602,726 | 64,802,980 |
| Net Sub-Treas'y.. | 28,515,380 | 107,083,016 | 98,296,973 |

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants'..... | $507,717 | Seventh Ward... | $104,837 |
| Mer. Exchange... | 364,383 | Broadway..... | 814,366 |
| Commerce..... | 2,695,830 | Mercantile..... | 298,950 |
| Ocean..... | 649,800 | Republic..... | 549,950 |
| Market..... | 426,000 | St. Nicholas.... | 715,173 |
| Park..... | 1,000,000 | Marine..... | 221,800 |
| Fourth..... | 2,520,059 | East River..... | 199,500 |
| Central..... | 1,470,457 | Second..... | 269,501 |
| Mechanics'..... | 347,600 | Continental.... | 480,794 |
| New-York..... | 839,943 | Importers'..... | 477,319 |
| M. Association.. | 296,000 | Ninth..... | 905,050 |
| Commonwealth.. | 217,927 | First..... | 448,068 |
| Leather..... | 130,000 | Gallatin..... | 468,254 |
| N. America..... | 297,167 | Citizens'..... | 111,649 |
| Irving..... | 189,900 | Union..... | 444,166 |
| Tradesmen's.... | 481,339 | Chatham..... | 132,500 |
| Phenix..... | 219,883 | Shoe & Leather. | 993,000 |
| Third..... | 796,678 | Hanover..... | 243,350 |
| Total 38 National Banks..... | | | $22,134,454 |
| Total 21 other National and Local Banks..... | | | 825,484 |
| Total on Clearing-house report, Feb. 24.. | | | $22,959,918 |
| On previous report, Feb 17..... | | | 22,983,274 |
| Decrease in circulation..... | | | $23,356 |

The Bank return reflects the change in the Money market last week, growing out of the heavy sales of Gold for Currency by the Government. This operation has transferred four millions of Gold to the Banks, and nearly nine millions Currency to the Treasury Office. Of the latter about three millions appear to ha e come out of the Banks in legal tender notes, and the Banks at the same time reduced their loans over three millions. To-day the Money Market has resumed more steadiness, though at the advanced rate of 7 ₱ cent., as the rule to the Brokers. Lenders offer their balances quite freely at this rate and in some instances accepted 6 ₱ cent. on Government collateral. After 1 o'clock there was a decidedly improved feeling in the market, and there was a renewed demand upon the large Wall-street dealers in Government Stocks for the 7.30 ₱ cent. Currency Bonds, which had fallen off ½@¾ ₱ cent. on the change in Money last week.

The Gold Room was steady at 136⅞@137⅛ ₱ cent., as at the close on Saturday, and there was a little more employment for Gold in the purchase of Exchange for the Boston steamer of Wednesday. Standard Bills on London were advanced to 108⅝@108¾ ₱ cent., owing partly to the smaller supply for the moment of Southern Exchange. A fair business is doing for the present packet. The Importers are availing of the steady figure and easy supply of Gold, both in remitting Exchange and paying Customs Duties. The latter, to-day, amount to nearly a million of dollars in Gold.

The Stock Exchange opened in the forenoon at about Saturday's last prices for the Railways and no important fluctuations were marked at the morning Board; Erie and New-York Central showing a good measure of firmness, which was subsequently increased on the Street to 82¾ for the former, and 92 ₱ cent. for the latter. This advance partially influenced the Western Roads, which had been in dull demand, and there was more disposition to buy through the list generally, as the day advanced. As intimated last week, we have reason to suppose that a pretty formidable movement is going on in Erie and New-York Central, with nerve and money on both sides the account, and we look for an interesting time as the month of March advances. Both Roads are gaining on their last Winter's traffic, and both are the immediate subject of peculiar interest with the great operators of the Drew and Vanderbilt cliques.

There was increased firmness in the Railways at the Afternoon Board, and a large demand for Government 7.30 ₱ cents, and after the Board broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday P. M. Among the Railways, Erie and Central continued the favorites. There was considerable excitement in Erie. Reading and Rock Island were in good request, and Pittsburgh partially recovered from the depression of Saturday. The Miscellaneous list was higher on Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail and Cumberland:

| | Sat. | Mon. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s..... | 94¾ | 94 |
| U. S. 6-20s..... | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| U. S. 5s..... | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| N. Y. Central..... | 91¾ | 92¾ |
| Erie..... | 81¾ | 82¾ |
| Hudson River..... | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Reading..... | 108¾ | 109¼ |
| Michigan Southern..... | 69 | 69¾ |
| Illinois Central..... | 113¼ | 113 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 77¾ | 78¾ |
| Prairie du Chien 6s | 95 | 95 |
| Northwest..... | 27½ | 27¾ |
| N. West Pref..... | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| Rock Island..... | 103¾ | 104 |
| Fort Wayne..... | 92¾ | 93¾ |
| Cumb'land Coal.. | 44¾ | 45 |
| Quicksilver..... | 40¾ | 41¾ |
| Mariposa..... | 13 | 12 |
| Canton..... | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| Ohio Certificates | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| American Gold.. | 137 | 136⅞ |
| Bills on London. | 108¾ | 108¾ |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York..... | 113 |
| Manhattan..... | 130 |
| Merchants'..... | 110 |
| Union..... | 117 |
| America..... | 138 |
| Phenix..... | 98 |
| Tradesmen's..... | 180 |
| Mech'ds' & Traders'.. | 190 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge.. | 106 |
| Leather Manufac'rs'. | 180 |
| Seventh Ward..... | 106 |
| State of New York... | 106 |
| Commerce..... | 106 |
| Broadway..... | 226 |
| Ocean..... | 93 |
| Chatham..... | 135 |
| Bank of Republic.... | 110 |
| Hanover..... | 108 |
| Irving..... | 108 |
| Metropolitan..... | 122 |
| People's..... | 112 |
| Market..... | 110 |
| Shoe and Leather.... | 106⅝ |
| Corn Exchange..... | 110 |
| Continental..... | 96½ |
| 6th Nicholas..... | 100 |
| Commonwealth..... | 100 |
| Atlantic..... | 105 |
| New-York County.... | 140 |
| Importers' & Traders' | 102 |
| Park..... | 145 |
| Manufac. & Merch'ts. | 102 |
| N. Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k. | 114 |
| Central National.... | 108½ |
| First National..... | 210 |
| Fourth National..... | 97½ |
| Ninth National..... | 108 |
| Oriental Bank..... | 110 |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.... | 92 | Chi. & N. W. 1st M.... | 81 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.... | 100 | Del. L. & W. 1st M... | 102¾ |
| Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79.... | 98¾ | Del. L. & W. 2d M.... | 102 |
| Erie 7s, 3d mort., '81.... | 94 | Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex | 97 |
| Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880. | 94 | Tol. & Wab. 3d M.... | 72 |
| Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. | 77 | 91 | N. J. Central 1st M.... | 99 |
| Buf. N. Y. & Erie 2d M. | 111 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 99 |
| Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67.... | 95 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d | 87 |
| Harlem 1st mort., '69-72. | 99 | Cleve. & Pitts. 2d Mort. | 91½ |
| Mich. S. & N. I. R.'s 8s. | 111 | Cleve. & P. 2d m. con.... | 86½ |
| Mich. So. 7s, 2d m.... | 89 | Cleve. & P. 4th m. con.. | 72 |
| N. Ind. Gen. Line '68.. | 90 | Chic. & Alton S. F.... | 93 |
| Pacific R. Rs. g. m.... | 75 | Chic. & Alton 1st mort. | 93 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. pf. | 75 | Chic. & Miss. 1st M.... | 80¾ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 77 | Peninsula R. R. bonds.. | 70 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. | 72 | Wil. & St. Paul 1st M.... | 62 |
| Del. & Hud. C. 7s.... | 94 | Joliet & Chic. 1st mort. | 97 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. B.... | 80 | | |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $8,918,054 09; for Customs, $978,000; on account of Loan, $24,000; Gold Certificates, $92,000. Payments, $6,156,277 55; Balance, $109,814,793 48.

**Real Estate Sales—Feb. 26.**

BY R. H. LUDLOW & CO., BY ORDER OF S. CAMBRELENG, ESQ., REFEREE.

Property No 449 Broadway and No. 26 Mercer-st., 25x200 feet..... $150,000
Property No. 12 Washington-place, 42.9x96.2.... 45,000
Property No. 62 South-st., 26x56 feet..... 47,750
Stable east side Greene-st., south of Washington-place, 48.1x28.9..... 10,500

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, NO. 2 WALL-ST.

$500,000 New-York State 7 per cent. stock for sale in sums to suit. W. G. WHITE, Cash.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 29 bbls. Ashes, 5,198 bbls. Flour, 900 bbls. Meal, 3,210 bags Corn Meal, 350 bushels Wheat, 3,900 bushels Corn, 50 bushels Rye, 580 bushels Barley, 360 bushels Malt, 3,600 bushels Oats, 463 bbls. Pork, 1,688 ½ kgs. Cut Meats, 983 pkgs. Lard, 40 bbls. Beef, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in fair request at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing doing in Pearls.

COFFEE—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, which we quote thus: Java at 28c.@28¼c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@24c; and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention at former prices; Middlings, 44c.@45c. Sales and resales since our last, 3,500 bales. The receipts at this port have been 163,520 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 586,937 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings, Amoskeag A, 29c.; Augusta, 36-inch, 27c.; Augusta, 30-inch, 28c.; Great Falls M, 24c.; Great Falls S, 23c. Bleached Shirtings, Bates, 40c.; Bates B B, 35c.; Bartlett's 36-inch, 35c.; Bartlett's 33-inch, 30c.; Bartlett's 30-inch, 28c. Prints, Cochco, 24c.; Pacific, 22½c.; Hamilton, 23c.; Dunnel, 21c.; Victory, 19c.; Wamsutta, 17½c. Delaines, Hamilton, 25c.; Pacific, 25c. Ginghams, Glasgow, 26c.; Hartford, 24c. Cambrics, Manville, 20c.; Victory, 20c. Brown Drills, Stark H, 28c.; Winthrop, 26c. Corset Jeans, Naumkeag, 31½c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 36c. Cotton Flannels, Taconic, F, 35c.; Naumkeag, 32½c. Ticks, York 30-inch, 55c.; Whittendon A, 47½c. Stripes, Amoskeag, 45c.; Arasapha, 29c. Denims, Amoskeag, 55c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 37c. Hoop Skirts, Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged. In the jobbing trade there is a fair demand. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange: Boston—Market quiet; purchasers confine themselves to immediate wants. St. Louis—Trade dull. Baltimore—No change to note; market quiet. Chicago—Trade opens with fair demand for staples at the reduction. Cincinnati—Trade opens very dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request at about previous prices, the tendency of the market, however, being in favor of purchaser, and rather more doing in the trade, including very interior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 30; interior to choice Extra State at $7@$8 10, chiefly at $7 20@$7 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8@$8 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western..... | $6 50 | @$7 20 |
| Extra State..... | 7 00 | @ 8 10 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 25 | @11 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 8 00 | @ 8 50 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. | 8 55 | @11 85 |
| Extra Genesee..... | 9 15 | @11 25 |
| Fancy to choice do do Missouri... | 9 25 | @11 50 |

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 650 bbls., in lots, at $8 60@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy and drooping; sales 350 bbls Extra at $7 40@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 70@$3 85 for Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed. A small lot of White Canada was sold at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand at decidedly firmer prices. Sales 87,500 bushels at 71c.@75c. for unsound and 76c.@80c. for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered, the latter rate for very choice; and 80c.@82c. for Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including State at 56c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 59c.@52c.; old Western at 53c.@55c.; new Western at 38c.@43c.; Canada at 56c.@57c. ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and nominal. Barley has been in moderate demand; 10,000 bushels Canada changed hands at 90c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is unaltered.

HAY—North River is in fair demand and firm at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former rates, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly sought after, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits of Turpentine at 88c.@90c. ₱ gallon. Crude sold at $7@$7 25; Resin at $4 37½@$15 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar, at $2 50@$3 87½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 75@$1 80; Crude Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 38@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and depressed at 29c.@30c. for Crude; 45c.@46c. for Refined in bond, and 63c.@65c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been actively sought after by speculative operators having maturing contracts to provide for; prices have consequently advanced, the market closing buoyantly. The demand for other kinds has been quite limited. Sales since our last 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $27 75@$28 37½ for new Mess, closing at $28 37½ cash; $26@$26 25 for small lots of one year old Mess; $26@$26 50 for old Prime Mess, and $20 50@$20 75 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,250 bbls. New Mess, March, April and May delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $27 75@$28 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 11¼c.@12¼c. for Shoulders, and 17c. @18¼c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 15¼c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16¼c.@16¾c.; Long Ribbed, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15¾c.@16¾c.; Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 16¼c.@17¼c. ₱ lb.; sales 260 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand at 12¼c.@13¼c. for Western, and 13½c. @14¼c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request at unchanged prices; sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@19¼c., the latter for very choice, and 2,250 bbls. for March and April delivery, sellers' option, at 19¼c. ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20 50@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are quiet at $41@$41 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good demand at 35c.@50c. for poor to prime, 50c. for fancy State, and 22c.@36c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in active request at 16c.@22c. ₱ lb. We quote:

| BUTTER. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb..... | 50 | @55 |
| Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb..... | 50 | @55 |
| Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ₱ lb.... | 50 | @55 |
| Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ₱ lb.. | 45 | @50 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb... | 45 | @50 |
| N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—second to fine, ₱ lb | 40 | @45 |
| N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb... | 43 | @45 |
| N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ lb. | 40 | @43 |
| Dirt pail Stock—Welch tubs, ₱ lb..... | 37 | @40 |

| CHEESE. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory-made Dairies—first quality..... | 21 | @22 |
| Factory-made Dairies—second quality..... | 20 | @20½ |
| Farm Dairies—first quality..... | 21 | @22 |
| Farm Dairies—second quality..... | 18 | @20 |
| Farm Dairies—common..... | 17 | @18 |
| Orange County—fair skimmed..... | 16 | @17 |

SUGARS—Have been in more request, but without improvement in price. Sales since our last 750 hhds., including Cuba., &c., at from 10¾c.@13¼c., and 347 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocers' at 11¼c.@12c; refining at 10¾c. @11c. ₱ lb. Refining Sugars are dull at 10¼c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. Bruce now quote their Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 17c., Granulated 16¾c., Ground 16¾c., White—A 16½c., Yellow—C 15¼c., cash ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 125,000 lbs., at 17c. @18¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 147,000 lbs. at 12c.@12¾c., and 48,000 lbs. Grease at 11¼c.@12¼c.

WHISKY—Is quiet, at $2 26@$2 28 ₱ gallon. A lot of 41 bbls. Old Western changed hands at $2 40 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included, by steamer, 150 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 500 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, by steamer, 10,000 bushels Oats at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 50 tcs. Pork at 6s. ₱ tierce; and 10 tons Clover Seed at 40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ₱ bushel.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

**The Health Bill—The Street Cleaning Contract—The Rights of the Gas Companies—The Ferry-houses of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company to be Removed—An Inspection of the City Railroads—The Widening of Ann and Fulton Streets—The Corporation Manual.**

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair. The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to furnish the Board at his earliest convenience with a copy of the Street Cleaning Contract, as it at present exists, in order that the Common Council may become conversant with its provisions, and to enable it to take such action as may be deemed necessary to place the streets of the City in a clean condition.

The following resolution, by Mr. ELY, was adopted; *Resolved*, That a special Committee of three be appointed by the President of this Board, whose duty it shall be to examine into the provisions of the act creating a Metropolitan Board of Health; the executive business performed by the present City Inspector's Department under existing ordinances, and report the result thereof with their recommendations to this Board, with the view that proper action may be taken thereon.

Mr. MCGINNIS offered a resolution requesting the Street Commissioner to report by what authority the rails of the Morrisania or Fordham Railroad Company are laid across the temporary Harlem Bridge, and by what authority the said company use the stable on this side of the Harlem River, and also whether said company pay any license fees to the City.

It was adopted.

The resolution to increase the pay of the market sweepers to $60 per month was read.

Mr. O'BRIEN said: "As I came into this Board this afternoon men tackled me, and said I must vote for this resolution. I had intended to vote for it, but I shall not do so now."

Mr. LOEW said he also had been threatened that if he did not vote for the resolution he would be marked.

The resolution on being put to the vote was lost. It was then reconsidered and laid over.

The Corporation Counsel was requested to inform the Board whether those Gas Companies not having a grant from the City, have any authority to lay gas mains in the streets of the City without first receiving authority from the Common Council.

On a resolution being offered to pave with Belgian pavement Thirty-third-street, from Fourth to Sixth-avenue, one-half of the expense to be paid by the property owners and the other half by the City, Mr. VARNUM said it was desirable that the public should know what the law was in relation to these matters.

Mr. ELY stated the law as he understood it.

Mr. VARNUM said that it appeared that if the property owners wanted to get their streets paved as quickly as possible, they could do so by imposing one-half of the expense on themselves, but if they were willing to wait they could get it done entirely by the City.

The resolution from the other Board, directing the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company to remove their ferry-houses from Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River, the same to be removed by the Street Commissioner if the Company should fail to comply, was called up.

Mr. VARNUM said he hoped the resolution would not be concurred in. The Company were not running a ferry, but were merely carrying over passengers to connect with their own trains; further, a suit brought against the Company by the Pilot Commissioners was now pending in the Courts, which would settle the question in dispute.

Mr. NORTON said the Company had usurped rights which belonged to the City, and were running a ferry without any authority whatever.

The resolution was concurred in.

The resolution from the other Board creating the office of Inspector of City Railroads, with a salary of $2,500 per annum, was read.

Mr. VARNUM said he supposed it was a foregone conclusion that this ordinance should be passed, but it was evident that the office was a perfectly useless one, Commissioner Jones having, over, but was directed to report to the Street Commissioner. He was to be paid a fat salary for doing what other officers were now empowered and paid to do.

The resolution was concurred in.

Mr. VARNUM offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to discontinue all proceedings in regard to the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, until the further orders of the Common Council, and referring the petition of the property owners to a joint special committee.

It was laid on the table.

A resolution OBRIEN's resolution rescinding the resolution directing the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The sum of $3,000 was donated to the Woman's Infirmary, at Washington Heights.

An ordinance creating the office of Registar of Permits for street stands, &c., the salary to be paid from permit fees, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Mr. NORTON moved that the veto message of the Mayor in relation to the appropriation for compiling the Manual of the Common Council, be taken up.

The motion was adopted, and the Board adhered to its former action, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

A resolution increasing the pay of the carmen employed in cleaning the City markets, from $3 50 to $4 per day, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 4 P. M.

## BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

**A Discussion on President Johnson's Veto.**

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GREEN in the chair.

The resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen approving of President JOHNSON's veto were read.

Councilman PULLMAN objected to them and censured President JOHNSON's speech, made on WASHINGTON's birthday, as undignified, and unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. In that speech he used language, said Mr. PULLMAN, which you would hardly expect from a member of this Board.

Councilman BROOM took an opposite view of the matter. He thought the action taken by the President was patriotic and conservative, and that he well deserved the gratitude of our citizens for the course he had pursued. In vetoing the bill he had sacrificed many opportunities for private gain, for the good of the country.

After further debate the whole subject was referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. HETTRICK, MACKAY and FLYNN.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

**Annual Meeting of the Children's Aid Society.**

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan National Bank. WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., President, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer, and C. L. BRACE, Esq., Secretary, were present. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented. We extract the following from the Secretary's report:

*Results of Emigration.*—There have been provided with homes and employment during the last year 925 boys, 432 girls, 46 men, 47 women. Total, 1,450 persons.

*Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-street.*—Whole number of girls lodged, 1,017; whole number of lodgings, 15,251; whole number of meals, 46,726; average cost per meal, 5½ cents; 121 girls sent to situations; 45 found employment; 21 sent to other institutions; 32 gone West; 35 returned to friends; about 3,000 garments have been made. The receipts during the year were $2,217 02. The total expenditure, $7,356 44.

*News-boys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-street.*—During the year, 7,256 different boys were lodged and fed at this institution. Number of meals furnished, 32,867; number of lodgings, 48,797; 560 boys were provided with homes; 683 truants and lost boys restored. Average lodgers nightly, 120; 520 boys saved in the bank of the institution, $2,486 43. Expenditure, $10,058 13, toward which the boys contributed $2,127 44.

*A New Refuge for Homeless Children.*—The Society have opened a lodging-house for street children at No. 195 West Twenty-fourth-street, and earnestly ask for special subscription to this useful charity.

*Industrial Schools.*—There are thirteen Industrial Schools, one for German and one for Italian children, connected with 

## TO LET.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.—A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing 10 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard rooms; delicious water at the door, ice-house full, (75 tons,) barn, stables, good garden, spot, fine playground for children, and large amount of water for fishing or boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station, and only 5 miles south of Lake Mahopac. Persons can be here at 5 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Rent per year $2,000. Reference will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. S. HICKOK, Park Bank.

TO LET.—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF FISHKILL, N. Y., the large and commodious house recently occupied by Benjamin Aymer, Esq. Said house is furnished with gas and water; has fine grounds attached, with carriage-house, ice-house, stabling; rent $750 per annum, or will be sold at a reasonable price.

Also to let, in the same village, a two-story double house, with eight rooms, at $275.

One-half of a new two-story house, with six rooms, at $175; both pleasantly situated. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A fully furnished house, containing parlor, and all modern improvements; good coach-house, outbuildings, large garden and grounds, stocked with fruit and shade trees; rent $2,000. Also, in large elegant house and all modern improvements, to a private family, very convenient to depot; $3,500. Also, for sale, improved and unimproved property. J. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av., and No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 22.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS HOUSE AT FLUSHING, 52x41, two stories, basement and large attic, 15 rooms, 12 closets, large hall, piazza two sides, lawn, fruit trees and shrubbery, ample ground for garden, excellent water, house adjoining. Also, three quarters of a large farm a mile from depot, ten trains a day from James Slip and 34th-st. Rent only $600 to a good tenant.

PRINCE & CO.

TO LET—A MODERN BUILT SUMMER RESIdence, containing 11 rooms, with barn, outhouses, one acre of land, or more it required, and most kinds of fruit; a mile from and in view of Raritan Bay, 2 miles from Port Monmouth, N. J., and 1½ hour from New-York by steamer *Jess Hoyt*; good fishing grounds near. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—ON GROUND RENT FOR TWENTY-one years, with covenants to rebuild, the ground on which the North Dutch Church now stands, fronting on three streets, containing 100 feet on Fulton-st., the entire front on William-st., and 115 feet on Ann-st. For terms apply at the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate R. P. Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, or

JAMES PHYFE.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, IN BROOKlyn, ten minutes' ferry from Fulton Ferry-side, and between Bridge-st. and Catherine ferries, Brooklyn, rooms or floors 25x75, or 50x75, as may be required, with from 5 to 8-horse power; rooms lighted from large sliding steam elevator floor by floor, if required. Apply to NEW-YORK CONDENSING COMPANY, No. 192 Front-st., New-York, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

TO IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The lower floors or Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., now in course of construction, and to be finished in August, are offered in lease for a term of years; the front is to be of white marble, and the building a first-class one in every respect. Plans can be seen on application to E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FURNISHed house in Yonkers, with three acres of ground, good supply of water, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen on the ground floor, and four good-sized bedrooms on the second floor and bedroom in cellar for servants. Apply to E. W. CANDEE, No. 12 Wall-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, 23 feet front, 90 feet deep, on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to

MILLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—IN 58TH-ST., WEST FROM AND NEAR 8th-av., for one or more years, to a desirable tenant, or for sale on easy terms, a first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, having extension and cupola; there are with the house several lots, inclosed, containing choice fruit trees. Apply on the premises, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TO LEASE—UPPER FARM OF THE MANOR of Morrisania, about 100 acres of land adjoining the Harlem Railroad, and only 8 miles from the City Hall, with the house furnished. This is believed to be in some respects one of the most complete establishments in this country. Rent $6,000 and taxes. M. EBOROGOWSKY, Jobos, Morrisania Village.

TO LET, FURNISHED—IN THE BEST AND pleasantest part of Brooklyn, a first-class four-story brown-stone front house; it is fitted with every convenience, and elegantly furnished; rent $300 a month; arrangements can be made for the possession of a part, if desired. W. W. COLBRON, No. 359 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO LARGE BANKING-ROOMS, with fine clear-proof vaults in basement of marble building in Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts.; also, a few suites of rooms on upper floors at moderate rents. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FROM May 1st—West 19th-st., near 8th-av.—elegantly furnished, for a term of years, if desired.

East 34th-st., near Lexington-av.,—brown stone; everything complete.

Inquire at room 22, No. 30 Broad-st., of

D. O. BRADLEY.

RAVENSWOOD—EAST RIVER, OPPOSITE 76th-st., the handsome country place of E. Boardman, deceased, containing 10 rooms, 50 feet square, furnished or unfurnished, well arranged with all conveniences, a barn, boat-house and five acres of land, to let. Apply to BENJAMIN MARSH, No. 62 William-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET, PARTLY FURNISHED, A PLEASANTly located dwelling-house at Flushing, L. I. Shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees on the place, which is retired, yet within five minutes' walk of depot. Will rent for six months at $175 per month. Apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED; TWO-story and attic dwelling-house at Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, with garden and fruit trees, carriage-house and stabling for four horses, to rent from May 1 to Oct. 1. For terms, &c., apply to S. N. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET IN the brown-stone building, No. 17 Nassau-st., next the corner of Pine-st. Office on basement, first, second and third floors. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 177 WEST ELEVENTH-st., four stories, high stoop, gas fixtures and all modern improvements; rent, $720 per month. Can be joining house, No. 175, for sale; price, $22,500. Inquire of or address S. L. Shufeldt, No. 159 Hammond-st.; or of S. V. ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 25.

TO LEASE—TO BANKERS OR COMPANIES, the splendid banking offices formerly occupied by Lockwood and Co., No. 22 William-st., with the safes and desks it desired. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR-place, a suite of three offices complete, on second floor, in excellent order, with all the conveniences. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av., entrance of the Bible House.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, without children, a second floor, consisting of five rooms, bath-room, front and back room, two bedrooms, pantries, water-closet, hot and cold water, at No. 26 West 38th-st.; to be seen between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, now occuped as a millinery establishment. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 17th-st., of PETER D. J. JACKSON.

FOR RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE OFfices in the Exchange Building, Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 38 and 39. Apply at Room No. 38, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., THE UPPER PART of Nos. 425 and 427, corner of Crosby-st.; also, a four-story building on Crosby-st., near Broome, for business purposes. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

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Also to let, in the same village, a two-story double house, with eight rooms, at $275.

One-half of a new two-story house, with six rooms, at $175; both pleasantly situated. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A fully furnished house, containing parlor, and all modern improvements; good coach-house, outbuildings, large garden and grounds, stocked with fruit and shade trees; rent $2,000. Also, in large elegant house and all modern improvements, to a private family, very convenient to depot; $3,500. Also, for sale, improved and unimproved property. J. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av., and No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 22.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS HOUSE AT FLUSHING, 52x41, two stories, basement and large attic, 15 rooms, 12 closets, large hall, piazza two sides, lawn, fruit trees and shrubbery, ample ground for garden, excellent water, house adjoining. Also, three quarters of a large farm a mile from depot, ten trains a day from James Slip and 34th-st. Rent only $600 to a good tenant.

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TO LET—A MODERN BUILT SUMMER RESIdence, containing 11 rooms, with barn, outhouses, one acre of land, or more it required, and most kinds of fruit; a mile from and in view of Raritan Bay, 2 miles from Port Monmouth, N. J., and 1½ hour from New-York by steamer *Jess Hoyt*; good fishing grounds near. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—ON GROUND RENT FOR TWENTY-one years, with covenants to rebuild, the ground on which the North Dutch Church now stands, fronting on three streets, containing 100 feet on Fulton-st., the entire front on William-st., and 115 feet on Ann-st. For terms apply at the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate R. P. Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, or

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TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, IN BROOKlyn, ten minutes' ferry from Fulton Ferry-side, and between Bridge-st. and Catherine ferries, Brooklyn, rooms or floors 25x75, or 50x75, as may be required, with from 5 to 8-horse power; rooms lighted from large sliding steam elevator floor by floor, if required. Apply to NEW-YORK CONDENSING COMPANY, No. 192 Front-st., New-York, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON BLOOMINGDALE Road, the handsome country seat of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, in every respect suitable for a first-class family residence; also, adjoining the same, a desirable work of 10 acres of land, if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FARM ON SHARES, PRODUCTIVE. A well calculated for garden truck; convenient to market, with other advantages. Call at No. 20 17th-st., near 6th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—A CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE, A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES IN NEW-JERSEY, to let, within convenient distance of the city. Apply to MALCOLM PETERS, No. 170 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET WITH POWER, FROM May 1, well lighted; size 16x117. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LECTURE ROOM TO RENT—FURNISHED complete, in Chatham-square; immediate possession. Apply to Prof. LIVINGSTON, Barnum's Museum.

STABLE TO LET, ON 36TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d-avs. Inquire at Room 22, No. 30 Broad-st., of D. O. BRADLEY.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; understands gardening in all its branches; has no family, and comes well recommended; will be disengaged by the 14th of March. Address T., Box No. 92 Tarrytown, N. Y., or Mr. REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of references from his last employer. Call at No. 744 Broadway for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the very best of City references can be given. Call at the harness-store corner of 36th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT LONG from the old country, a situation in a fancy and dry-goods store; is sober and honest, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address D. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman with a private family; is a good driver, and thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; best reference given. Address M. O., Box No. 716 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant single young man; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with one in family; he understands the care and management of flowers, green-house, grapery, fruit, flower and vegetable garden, &c. Call, or address A. B., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY RELIABLE PERsons, man and wife; are Scotch Presbyterians; man to act as coachman and groom, wife as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; without incumbrance; have no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. BY a married man without family; has had long experience in some of the best places in this country, and thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches. Apply at J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., for 8, where all information may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, without family; has had long experience in some of the best places in the country, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Apply at Bridegman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, where all particulars can be given.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GARDENer and farmer, a situation as manager of a farm; has a family; is thoroughly acquainted with the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and can furnish best testimonials; would work a place on shares if accessible to market. Address R., Box No. 4,700 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLACE BY A GERman as gardener; is married man with a small family; understands the management of hot and cold graperies and greenhouse plants in general; can give good reference. Address S. P., at seed-store No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a middle-aged Scotchman, married, (but can go as a single man if preferred;) has a thorough knowledge of all parts of his business; references unexceptionable. Address W., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER AND FARMER with a small family, a place; has particular knowledge of the full business; is not afraid to work; or would take a place to work on shares. Inquire of D. G., No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady man; is a good groom and understands the care of horses and carriages; has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife with no family, the man as a thorough, practical gardener, the wife to cook, wash and iron; both have the best reference. Address H. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, (MARRIED,) A situation in the above capacity; is without incumbrance, and understands his business in all its branches; good City reference. Address P. C., gardener, Box No. 1,219 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; is honest, sober and industrious. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS lived with Gen. Scott during the war, a situation as porter in a dry-goods establishment; is sober and honest, and not afraid of work. Address D. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAable man as coachman or groom in a private family; understands his business perfectly; first-class reference can be given. Address J. K., No. 62 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPer a situation; has had long experience and can give entirely satisfactory references. Address G. C. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR clerk; a good person and will work cheap. Address R. H. B., No. 4 Ackerman-place, New-Chambers-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family. Call or address WAITER, No. 255 6th-av., in the drug-store between 18th and 17th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands the business has the best City reference. Call or address J. C., 406 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children, a situation as gardener and coachman. Apply at Room No 7, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION where trust is required; has first-rate testimonials. Address J. S. W., No. 161 Fulton-st.

ELECTROTYPING.—A COMPETENT AND experienced electrotyper, perfectly understanding the business in all its branches, is now open for an engagement; will give instructions to those about to start the business; can influence a good trade. Address ELECTROTYPER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

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EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS WANTED TO solicit advertisements for Lloyd's Mammoth Map of New-York City and Brooklyn, which shows every house, street, number and owner's name engraved plainly upon each house, in the highest style of the art. A real panoramic view of New-York City and Brooklyn made from actual surveys, at a cost of $100,000 and three years' time. Is many inches larger than any map that will take pride in circulating far and wide. Good canvassers, male or female, can earn $20 a day commission. Call at 600 Broadway. Call at 600 Broadway.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—WE WANT AGENTS everywhere to sell our improved $20 sewing-machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. Three cents will secure full particulars. Stamp for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are infringements. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED.—By a first-class Company, offering great advantages to the assured; energetic and reliable local agents and solicitors can find employment. Also, a few good general agents familiar with the business, and who can show a good record, the most

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1866.



**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

**To Our Subscribers.**

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. L'AFRICAINE. A complete cast, including Mme. Carozzi-Zucci, Mme. Ortolani, Mazzoleni, Lorini, Beilini, Barili, Antonnucci, Muller, &c. Conductor, Carl Bergman.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock. RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. B. Taylor, John Dyott, W. A. Donaldson, C. Kemble Mason, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, B. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 8 o'clock—SOCIETY. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Marr Smith, Holston, George Holland, Norton, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Emma Le Brun, Mrs. Timoney Miss Kate Barrett and Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock. CINDERELLA E. LA COMARE; Or, the LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and USED UP.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and THE KING'S GARDENER. Characters by Messrs. W. A. Mestayer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, G. C. Davenport, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 27, commencing at 2 o'clock. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. BENEFIT OF THE PERFORMERS; DRAMA, COMEDY, FARCE, SONGS, DANCES, AND BALLETS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock. JACK and GILL WENT UP THE HILL, and a Favorite Farce. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, Master Timothy and Mlle. Martinetti.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPODRAMA.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, WITH THE ARRAY OF LOVELY CHILDREN.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, VULCAN AT THE FORGE; POLLY ANN; THE DEAD DUCIS, and THE CHALLENGE DANCE. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Neise Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton, arrived at this port last night with three days' later intelligence. Her advices are unimportant. The prospects and probable character of the Reform Bill to be presented to Parliament occupy public attention in England; but every one seems to be in the dark about it. A debate in the French Senate on the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, elicited nothing new. A plot against the life of the Emperor of Austria is said to have been discovered. The rumor is officially contradicted, but has created some excitement in Germany.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to take up the papers of the Senators elect from Arkansas. On motion of Mr. CLARK, the credentials were laid on the table, yeas 29, nays 17. Mr. LANE moved that they be allowed to take seats on the floor. The motion was laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 18. The concurrent resolution passed by the House on the 21st was then taken up, and Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution, and in defence of the late action of the President. Mr. SHERMAN deprecated a division in the Union Party, and denied the existence of any sufficient cause for a withdrawal of confidence in the President. Mr. TRUMBULL, in the course of some remarks, said he had not met a member of either House who was not anxious to see the seceded States readmitted as soon as consistent with the safety of the country. The Senate next proceeded to consider the bill authorizing telegraphic communication between New-York and the West Indies. Mr. CHANDLER supported the bill; Messrs. GRIMES, FESSENDEN, CONNESS and CLARK opposed it. The bill was finally recommitted.

In the House Mr. BEAMAN introduced a bill for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. TROWBRIDGE offered a resolution inquiring into the quality of the artificial legs furnished to soldiers. Mr. MCCLURG offered a resolution of inquiry in regard to the condition of the seceded States and the expediency of levying contributions on the disloyal inhabitants for the maintenance of a standing army in those States. The resolution was referred. Mr. HARDING offered a resolution to pay certain soldiers' claims witheld by court-martial or military order. On motion of Mr. THORNTON, an inquiry was ordered as to the expediency of amending the Internal Revenue Act, so as to relieve auctioneers from taxes on sales of property made under judgments. On motion of Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, the Committee on Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a donation to A. ZEGLER, of Port Byron, Ill., for sending seven sons to the army. Mr. DEFREES offered a resolution denying the right of Congress to fix the qualifications of electors. A resolution from the Legislature of Virginia was presented in reference to the direct tax levied in 1861. Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Reconstruction, offered a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, by adding an article, securing to citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property. Mr. BINGHAM supported the measure in a brief speech. Mr. ROGERS spoke against it, as embodying a principle of centralization dangerous to the rights of the several States, and denounced the committee on Reconstruction as a Jacobin Committee and a disgrace to the country, as tyrannical as Nero, more tyrannical than Charles the First. Mr. ROGERS spoke at great length.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The important controversy between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been decided against the latter, the Court granting an injunction denying the right of the Catawissa Railroad Company to make a lease with the Atlantic and Great Western. The decision caused an immediate transfer of over four thousand shares of the Catawissa stock. The course which may be adopted by the Atlantic and Great Western to overcome this obstacle to their proposed consolidations will be looked to with much interest.

A mass meeting was held at Springfield, Ill., on Saturday, for the purpose of indorsing the President's action in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Major-Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the President, Hon. B. S. EDWARDS, WM. M. SPRINGER and H. ... MYERS.

The Canadian authorities have issued orders, to take effect March 1, forbidding the importation, by sea, of cattle, sheep, horses, swine, asses and mules, meats, skins, hides, horses hoofs, and other parts of such animals, and any straw fodder.

WM. PARMENTER, some years ago a member of Congress from Massachusetts, died on Sunday at East Cambridge.

Resolutions were proposed yesterday in the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, censuring the President for using the name of Mr. SUMNER in his recent speech. The resolutions boast of the share Massachusetts had in the salvation of the National Capital.

The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, near Saratoga, was considerably injured by the severe storm of last week, one hundred feet of the embankment being washed away. Some days will be required for repairing the break, but arrangements are made for the transfer of passengers.

### LOCAL NEWS.

An interesting robbery case came up yesterday before Justice DOWLING. In July, 1863, Mr. LEWIS SONNEBORN, of No. 2,017 Amber-street, Philadelphia, was robbed in Chesnut-street of six $500 United States Five-Twenty Coupon Bonds. Search has been made for the missing bonds ever since. The Treasury Department at length informed Mr. SONNEBORN that coupons of some of the bonds had been paid to the account of L. S. LAWRENCE & Co., brokers, No. 148 Nassau-street, New-York City. A search-warrant was procured and two of the missing bonds were found in their possession, the numbers having been altered. The firm doubtless purchased the bonds in good faith. A man named SPENCER PETTIS, is charged with having sold the bonds. The investigation yesterday, resulted in Mr. LAWRENCE being required to give bail in the sum of $5,000, to await the result of the examination. PETTIS was committed in default of $5,000 bail.

Trade at some of the Live Stock Markets is more active than it was last week. Beef cattle sold at Bergen from ½c. to 1c. better than one week ago. At ALLERTON'S, on Forty-fourth-street, we do not feel warranted in quoting the price more than ½c. ₱ lb. higher than for the same animals last week. The arrivals are heavy, except in Bergen. The transactions in milch cows are small, and prices are no better than were quoted in our last report. Good veal calves are active and firm at last week's figures. The arrivals of mutton sheep are thus far light, trade being more active and prices better than they were one week ago; a large proportion of the sheep, however, are very poor. The receipts of live hogs are heavy as usual, business moderately active and quotations firm. Thus far 74 car loads of live hogs have arrived since our last report.

There were 495 deaths in this City last week—124 men, 112 women, 154 boys, and 105 girls—an increase over last week of 78, and a decrease of 59 as compared with the corresponding time in 1865. Of the deceased, 204 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 85; inflammation of the lungs, 52; infantile marasmus, 27; scarlet fever, 24; infantile convulsions, 33; typhoid fever, 13; infantile debility, 13; bronchitis, 17; dropsy in the head, 14; typhus fever, 19; inflammation of the brain, 12. From external causes, 45. There were 96 deaths in the Institutions and 26 interments in Potter's Field.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred in the ordinance appointing an Inspector of City Railroads, with a salary of $2,500 per annum; also in the resolution directing the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company to remove their ferry houses from Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River. A Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the provisions of the Metropolitan Health Bill. A resolution rescinding the resolution directing the widening of Ann and Fulton streets was referred. The resolution making an appropriation for compiling *Valentine's Manual* was passed over the Mayor's veto.

Quite an excitement has been created in Charleston by a collision between Judge ALDRICH and Gen. BENNETT. The judge sentenced a white criminal convicted of robbery, to receive thirteen lashes on the bare back, in accordance with the State law. Gen. BENNETT interfered and prevented the infliction of the punishment declaring that "it was against the spirit of the civilization that prevades society at the present day." The prisoner, consequently, is free from that part of the penalty which the State law imposes upon persons guilty of robbery or larceny.

In the Court of General sessions yesterday, a number of cases were tried, and several prisoners pleaded guilty. Some were sent to State Prison, some to the Penitentiary, and one to the House of Refuge. Judge RUSSELL, on Saturday, received a complimentary letter from JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police, acknowledging the able performance of duty in sending CAHILL, who killed Officer DURYEA, to State Prison for life.

A reception was given Gen. GRANT last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, by the Twenty-third Regiment. The house was beautifully decorated, and the affair passed off in a very pleasant manner.

An unknown man walked over the pier at the foot of Jay-street, North River, yesterday morning, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

A man named JAMES ROGERS, who was arrested for passing counterfeit United States currrency, was taken before United States Commissioner BETTS yesterday, and held for examination.

Gold was steady yesterday at 136¼@137. Money worked easier at 6@7 per cent. The stock market firm at the close of the day, led by a speculation in New-York Central and Erie Railways. Exchange advanced to 108½ per cent. The Customs of the day were nearly a million of dollars in gold.

Produce and merchandise were in rather more demand yesterday. Flour was heavy; Wheat nominal. Corn and Pork were higher. Cotton ruled steady. The freight market was somewhat brisker.

### The President and Congress.

The *Tribune* quotes a single paragraph from President JOHNSON'S speech—that in which he refers to *three* men by name as "hostile to the fundamental principles of this Government"—and then denounces sundry journals in this City for trying to "commend and bolster up the speech by the most extraordinary plaudits." We might remind the *Tribune* that the paragraph which it quotes is but a very small and a very insignificant part of the speech from which it is taken. It had nothing to do with the main object and drift of that speech, but was elicited by the questions and exclamations of the mass of people to whom it was addressed. Nothing is more common in the South, as the *Tribune* is aware, than for public speakers to be constantly called on in this way for explanations, and it is their universal habit to give prompt and direct replies. ANDREW JOHNSON'S entire political life has been filled by such experiences, and it is not surprising that he should have met such queries now, just as he had always met them before, on the stump and on the floor of Congress.

But this was merely an episode in the speech. The main object of that powerful and remarkable address was to insist upon the *supreme necessity of abiding by the principles of the Constitution—of adhering to the essential and fundamental principles of our Republican form of government, in the conduct of public affairs*—instead of discarding them all and making the arbitrary will of Congress the guide of public action. The *Tribune* does not need to be informed that this is really the issue now before the country. CHARLES SUMNER, THADDEUS STEVENS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and others, act upon the theory that we have *conquered* the Southern States—that as subjugated enemies they have no rights under the Constitution, and that we are in no respect restrained or restricted in our dealings with them by that instrument, but may do with them and towards them whatever we may think essential to the public safety. This theory is asserted in explicit terms, and is made openly and avowedly, the basis of their public action. President JOHNSON denounces it as hostile to the fundamental principles of our government, and as just as certain to overthrow that government as were the corresponding principles of DAVIS, TOOMBS, and other leaders of the secession movement. Indeed, they are to all intents and purposes exactly the same. The President, in opposition to both, insists that now, as before the rebellion, the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that neither Congress, President, nor any other Department of the Government, has any more right to discard, repudiate or ignore its authority now, than they had before the war began. The war maintained its supremacy, instead of overthrowing it. It preserved the Union instead of destroying it. And as it is the sworn duty of the Executive to "*maintain* and *defend*" the supremacy of the Constitution, President JOHNSON declares it to be his purpose to do this against all men, of whatever section or whatever party, or with whatever motive they may assail and resist it.

The *Tribune* assumes that the President's denunciations were directed against the Union majorities in Congress. We do not so regard it. The men named by him, he has never recognized as representatives of the Union Party. The principles they avow on this point have never been accepted as the principles of the Union Party. In neither House of Congress will a majority of that party assent to those principles or adopt them as their own. It is quite true that through the construction of the Committees, the control of legislation has been substantially lodged in their hands—but this does not identify the Union majorities with the principles avowed, or render them obnoxious to the censures and charges which these principles justly incur. It is perfectly well known, moreover, that the direct and outrageous personal assaults made by the three men named, upon the President, afforded ample provocation, if not justification, for his language toward them. One of them had openly charged him with usurpation which would have cost a king *his head*. Another had spoken of him as a "Presidential obstacle to be removed." This is not language calculated to conciliate or soothe a President of strong convictions, and conscious of the uprightness and sincerity of his intentions.

The *Tribune* furthermore belies the position of the President when he speaks of him as desiring the admission to Congress of the "red-handed foes" of the nation's life. This is undoubtedly the calumny upon which the President's foes will mainly rely in the prosecution of their crusade against him. But it cannot deceive or mislead the people. President JOHNSON has never said one word nor one syllable capable of any such construction. Over and over again he has conceded the right of Congress to require unadulterated and unmistakable *loyalty* as a qualification for a seat in Congress, and to prescribe any oath it deems necessary as a *test* of that loyalty. In the very speech which elicits the *Tribune's* denunciations, this sentiment is asserted in language incapable of being misunderstood. But he does insist that loyal men—men who have never been for an hour disloyal—men who have perilled fortune, family, life, everything dear to them in defence of the Union—men elected by loyal constituents and representing loyal districts, shall not be excluded simply because they belong to States of which the rebels once held temporary and short-lived possession. Nobody has denied the right of Congress to exclude men like DAVIS, TOOMBS, STEPHENS—any men who plotted the disruption and downfall of the American Union, or who *aided* that disruption after it had been plotted by others. But why should men like MAYNARD, STOKES, TAYLOR, from Tennessee, or JOHNSON from Arkansas, be excluded? They were never traitors. They never for an instant aided or countenanced, by word or act, the infamous designs of the rebellion. Why should they be confounded with those who did? "Their admission," says the *Tribune*, "while excluding others, will nowise pacify, nor satisfy nor placate the South; on the contrary, it will intensify her hatred." Very likely—but it will do *justice*—it will vindicate the principles of the Constitution—it will draw a line of distinction between loyal men and traitors. Are not these objects of some importance? Is it not worth while to show the nation that, now the war is over, loyal men are to be recognized as deserving well of the Republic, and not to be involved in precisely the same condemnation with traitors and rebels? When the *Tribune* will bring its radical friends in Congress to act in this direction, it will have done much toward averting the conflict which it professes to deprecate, between the executive and legislative departments of the Government. *The exclusion of loyal men from Congress*, in violation alike of their rights and of the Constitution, is the main if not the sole cause of the present difference of sentiment between them. If the Union majority in Congress had been in its action true to the principles of the Union Party, and had not allowed itself to be swerved from those principles by the adroit and reckless machinations of men who have with them no sympathy whatever, this conflict never would have arisen. Whenever that same majority can throw off the influences by which it has been thus misled, and come back to its original and true position, that conflict will end, and all the dangers which now seem to be impending over the Union Party and the country will be forever "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." We shall not readily or willingly despair of a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

A GOOD TIME COMING FOR TRAVELERS ON THE CITY CARS.—The millenium approaches for City railroad travelers, and these comprise the entire community. The Common Council have appointed a City Railroad Inspector at an annual stipend of $2,500. His business is to see that the cars are kept clean and properly ventilated; to insist that they shall make trips as often as the exigencies of travel demand; to insure seats for all passengers; to abolish the strap-hanging nuisance; to require that conductors shall be civil and drivers not profane; to exact of the companies obedience to the law respecting licenses for the cars, which is now a dead letter; and last, and most onerous of all these multifarious duties, to draw his salary. We repeat the millennium dawns for all who ride on the City cars. But, hold! We surely dream. Where is this one man to get the power for the performance of this benign work? Ubiquity is required; and can mortal man be ubiquitous? Faithfulness is needed; and was ever an appointee of the Common Council known to be faithful? Energy is a desideratum; and was ever a salaried municipal officer possessed of the energy—the extreme energy—which these herculean labors demand? We never heard of such. Yet the fact remains that yesterday the Common Council appointed an Inspector of City Railroads, at a salary of $2,000 a year. We are forced to the conviction, in view of the circumstance that there is no possible service which this newly-created Inspector can perform as an equivalent for his money, that the office is to be filled by a placeman, and the salary is simply another of the innumerable leaks out of which the public funds are wasted. Will there ever be honesty and conscientiousness in the City Councils? Are taxpayers to groan and sweat under the burden of official corruption forever? Is shameless swindling, of which this appointment of a City Railroad Inspector furnishes a striking illustration, to go on from year to year unchecked and unrebuked? Public morality demands that it shall meet swift and condign punishment.

### The Reward of Judicial Virtue.

A very *common* sort of a scoundrel answering to the name of ZENO BURNHAM, was convicted, the other day, of *common* swindling. He kept a "Peter Funk" shop in one of the upper wards of the City—"brown-stone front." He was known to the public, for years, as a cheat and scoundrel. But it was only after he had managed to *do* a citizen out of some thousand dollars in a lump, that evidence was found sufficient to convict him in a court of justice.

BURNHAM, however, was convicted at last. He was, moreover, sent to the State Prison for a short term, by one of the Superior Court Judges. One would have supposed that a proceeding so entirely in accordance with ordinary justice, would have taken no one by surprise. How stands the facts? The judge who had *ventured* so far to infringe upon common judicial usance as to send a common scoundrel to the State Prison, was, by general acclamation at once elevated to the very highest rank of judicial incorruptibility. The notion of a New-York Judge sending a wealthy ruffian to jail, seemed all but inconceivable, and the Judge himself, if his newspaper advocates can effect it, must be on the high road to promotion.

More recently, some vagabond has been convicted of a crime, involving a felonious assault upon one of our police officers. The presiding Judge—in this, as in many other cases—*does his duty*. He helps the jury to interpret aright the nature of the crime. And after the jury have found the scoundrel guilty, the Judge passes a sentence in accordance with the law.

On the back of this, a certificate is given to the public by one of our municipal functionaries, affirming before the world that the Judge in question did his duty, and his whole duty. In other words, something equivalent to a vote of thanks is proposed as an encouragement to a high judicial officer for simply doing what he has sworn to do.

There is much evil in all this—evil not apparent, perhaps to many at the moment—but evil which has its root in the disposition among us to confound the solemn and sacred seat of judgment, with *passing impulses and popular applause*. The highest exemplar for every judicial officer, is the Chief Justice of the United States.

### Temper of the South---Mr. Stephens' Speech.

We have among us journals whose peculiar pleasure it is to give prominence to every word and every incident calculated to convey the impression that the Southern States cherish a spirit at variance with that which is attributed to them by those who claim their restoration to power and position in the Union. If a drunken ruffian maltreats a negro, the circumstance is paraded as an illustration of Southern brutality, and of the necessity of subjecting the South to a continuance of military authority. If somebody whose name was never heard, utters a remark savoring of hatred and disloyalty, the same parties insist that it shall be accepted as evidence of the unfitness of the South for any other condition than that of territorial bondage. There are reasons for believing that three-fourths of these cases are the invention of mischief-makers, or are exaggerations designed to serve the purposes of the Northern disunionists at Washington. Supposing them to be true, however, it were as absurd to invest them with political significance as would be an attempt to make Mr. FERNANDO WOOD a type of Northern conservatism.

The effort to magnify trifling incidents for an evil purpose implies a corresponding effort, to hide or to depreciate everything likely to convey favorable ideas of Southern feeling and opinion. Exceptional cases are held up as samples of the whole; the real doings of the whole are either misrepresented or kept altogether out of sight. This is the course pursued in regard to the recent remarkable speech of Mr. ALEX. H. STEPHENS at Milledgeville. Newspapers which boast of their "convictions" with the whine of the Pharisee, and set themselves up on all occasions as the special exponents of the Northern conscience, have carefully ignored the views propounded by Mr. STEPHENS, and have passed over in silence the fact that these views have received the formal indorsation of the Legislature of Georgia.

If any man in the South has a right to ask a fair hearing touching the lessons of the war or the duties which the results of the war have made urgent, it is Mr. STEPHENS. His election as Senator we deemed an unwise proceeding, because likely to form an obstacle to the representation of the State in Congress. But the fitness of Mr. STEPHENS to be the exponent, not alone of the great body of the people of Georgia, but of the great body of the South generally, is undeniable. A representative man before the rebellion, he was eminently such during the rebellion, and is such still, now the rebellion is ended. What he says, therefore, is entitled to careful consideration, as well because of his own ability and character as because of the relation he has sustained and yet sustains to that great majority of the Southern people who joined the rebellion by reason of State pride and the heresy of State rights, rather than of any personal dissatisfaction with the Union or its Government.

The circumstances in which Mr. STEPHENS delivered his speech add to its significance. It was not a gratuitous display of oratory, indulged in for the gratification of an obscure village crowd. Addressed to the members of the Georgia Legislature, it was delivered at their request, with the evident intention of conveying to the country the conclusions arrived at by the State of Georgia—the "Empire State" of the South—whose citizens exercise a controlling influence upon Southern commerce and opinion.

And what are the views expounded by Mr. STEPHENS? What is their aim? what their scope? what their relation to the great question which agitates the North and is the ground of controversy at Washington? Of the historical parallels by which he seeks to exemplify the disastrous influence of civil war upon popular liberty, and the superiority of peaceful and constitutional effort for the redress of popular grievances, we will not speak. Their practical value would have been greater if delivered at Montgomery in 1861, instead of at Milledgeville in 1866. Aside from these digressions, however, Mr. STEPHENS talks with a degree of moderation and wisdom which we should be glad to see imitated in another capital than that of Georgia. He deprecates sectional prejudice, and dwells upon the necessity of sectional forbearance as a preliminary to the restoration of peace, prosperity and harmony in the land. He urges the cheerful and unqualified acceptance of the issues of the war, and the abiding by them in good faith; adding his conviction that those whom he addressed, and their constituents, are resolved to discharge the duty thus devolving upon them. The State-rights doctrine he discards as unworthy of further notice. "The Constitution of the United States, and the treaties and laws made in pursuance thereof, are now acknowledged to be the paramount law in this whole country." The practical lessons deducible from this position he sets forth plainly and pointedly. Foremost among these he places the duty of dealing justly and kindly with the race emancipated by the war. In their ignorance he sees a reason for much charity and good will; in their former fidelity a reason for present consideration and kindness; in their newly-acquired rights, a reason for adapting the laws of the State to the altered circumstances of the time. The new system, he tells his hearers, must have a fair and just trial, and to insure this "wise and humane provisions" should be made for the freedmen. "Ample and full protection should be secured to them, so that they may start equal before the law in the possession and enjoyment of all rights of personal liberty and property." Upon this point Mr. STEPHENS quotes with entire approval language used on a late occasion by HENRY WARD BEECHER, whose statement of the relations of the two races, and the duties incumbent upon the whites, he accepts with a candor which strikingly shows the depth of the change in the Southern heart. Of the future of the South Mr. STEPHENS speaks with caution, and even doubt. "It is dark and impenetrable; thick gloom curtains and closes in the horizon all around us." His only hope rests upon the peaceful reestablishment and maintenance of the National Government, with the Union restored, and paternal feeling cultivated alike by North and South. To this end he counsels a hearty support of President JOHNSON as the standard-bearer of Constitutional principles, and as the statesman whose restoration policy reveals a just appreciation of the wants of the country, and the means by which its unity and prosperity may be effectually secured.

We submit that utterances like these would merit attention were their author known to be in an insignificant minority; for they would indicate the existence of a healthy nucleus, which the Unionists of the North would be bound to sustain and cultivate. But Mr. STEPHENS' position is widely different. His voice is the voice of the majority, at least of his own State, as the action of the Milledgeville legislators sufficiently attests. And it is in harmony with information received from other Southern States, in reference to the feeling prevalent there, and the good faith with which they are for the most part prepared to accept the issues forced upon them by the war. In this regard, as Mr. BEECHER has well said, the Southern people are all we could reasonably expect them to be. Were their loyalty mere pretentions, we should suspect them of hypocrisy. Their reticence is evidence of self-respect; and we are disposed to attach infinitely greater weight to the professed adhesion of such a people than we should be were they more obsequious. There are blatant loyalists in the North whose attachment to the Constitution and the Union is of a more questionable kind than that of the converted ex-official of the rebel Confederacy.

Upon one point, at least, we of the North may profitably ponder and digest the words of Mr. STEPHENS. Differ as we may about particular measures proposed for the South, the one great duty which rests upon all is the duty of forbearance toward the Southern people. If they fail just now to meet our expectations in everything, let us make allowance for the peculiarities of their position, and invite their further action by a generous acknowledgment of what they are already prepared to do. The Republic cannot endure except upon the basis of a community of interest and feeling, and we shall best promote both by interpreting in a liberal spirit overtures like these from Georgia.

### A Useful but Expensive Volume.

Mayor HOFFMAN two weeks since returned to the Board of Aldermen, without his approval, a resolution adopted by that body, which appropriated $3,500 to Mr. D. T. VALENTINE, the venerable Clerk of the Common Council, for his services in compiling the *Manual of the Common Council* for the current year. The Mayor did not object to the sum named for compiling the work, but his opposition was based upon the fact that the extraordinary and unnecessary number of 10,000 copies was asked for, the cost of which last year he had ascertained to be $57,172 30, or more than $5 a copy. Upon inquiry he had ascertained that several of the best publishers in the City would have executed the same work for $30,000, and have considered it well paid for at that figure. With any other body of men but our municipal law-makers, the reasoning of the Mayor would have been potent. But upon our Aldermen it has had no force. Their minds are not open to conviction when the simple question of economizing the public funds is involved. At the meeting of the Board yesterday the Mayor's veto of the resolution was overridden by an almost unanimous vote. It is possible that the other Board may take a different view, yet we are inclined to think that they will at last go with the Aldermen.

There is no man connected with the City Government so universally respected and trusted as "Uncle DAVID." For more than thirty years he has been intimately connected with municipal affairs, and to him more than to any other man our ever-changing law-makers have looked for information and guidance. His "manual" is a valuable book, and should be continued—in a proper way. But a thousand copies are amply sufficient for official purposes, and no more should be allowed. The price for printing is estimated by responsible men at three dollars each as a new job. Any printer having it a second year could make a very large reduction, because half of the book is the same from year to year, and the cost of composition is saved, there being nothing to do but alter the folio figures. The entire work—compilation, printing and binding—ought to be amply paid for by $5,000. To expend, as now contemplated, over $60,000, is simply monstrous.

THE PRESIDENT IN CONNECTICUT.—There is to be a meeting on Wednesday evening in New-Haven in support of the Union and the President's policy. The call is broad and liberal, and meets the warm approval of many of the foremost citizens of the State, among them Rev. Dr. BACON, who, in giving his name, says:

"The paper which I subscribed expresses a desire for 'the restoration of all the States of the Union to every right heretofore enjoyed by them, consistent with the safety of all classes and with the spirit and letter of the Constitution,' and a desire to 'sustain the President in his efforts to establish the Government upon these principles.' My only thought in reference to the crisis is, not partisanship for or against the President, but conciliation and the union of citizens in the effort to establish our peace on sure foundations."

The meeting has additional interest in view of the approaching State election, and its proceedings will naturally have a direct bearing upon that event. The Democrats have nominated for Governor a very strong man—one who stood faithfully by the country during the war—and they go into the field with enthusiastic hopes of success. If the regular Union organization would maintain their ascendency, they must stand firmly by the Constitution and make an earnest and united battle. Any serious defection from their ranks would most certainly give the victory to the other side, and lend coloring to the assumption that the President will finally be gobbled up by the Democratic Party.

RETAILERS AND PRICES.—While there is a general tendency to a considerable reduction in the wholesale price of almost every commodity, the retail dealers of this and adjacent cities have continued to demand nearly the same prices for their goods as they did when everything was at an enormously high rate. This state of things presses with great heaviness upon the poor. In the article of bread, for instance, the ten cent loaf of the poor family is no larger, often not as large, as that of five cents a couple of years ago, and yet flour has fallen, is falling. Coal costs those who cannot afford to buy by the ton, or have no place to stow it if they could, at about $18 or $20 a ton in small quantities, the dealer at present prices gaining a perfectly exorbitant profit. Butter, but little better than grease for cart-wheels, costs the poor frequently 70 or 80 cents a pound, and but a nominal pound. Cheese, potatoes and numberless other articles of food are charged for at proportionately enormous prices. Of course, it will be said that there is no remedy, as there is no reason, for this. But it is quite proper to make the fact known; and it may even be that some honest tradesman may see an opening for business in one or more crowded and half-starved localities.

THE RIGHT TO CARRY ARMS.—In a large number of assaults by burglars and highwaymen recourse is being had more and more by the thieves to firearms and other deadly weapons. Not only so, but the systematic carrying of arms appears to be a matter of course among a large class of turbulent persons in this City. Cannot this nuisance be put a stop to? The right to carry arms does not extend to the habit of going about with knives and six-shooters for use in any street row or dispute; and in all cases persons who follow the habit and have no special risks to run in the way of their occupation, should be arrested and punished as the law directs. The possession of a deadly weapon by a thief is *prima facie* evidence that he will not hesitate to commit murder to accomplish his theft or to avoid arrest. He should be dealt with accordingly. Others who are merely idlers and rowdies of a mild type, by keeping pistols in their pockets give evidence that they, too, will take life without much hesitation if they are sufficiently excited by any verbal or manual contest. Some time since several arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons. Let the practice be revived and continued.

VERY NATURAL SURPRISE.—The *Tribune* "wonders" that the TIMES admits to its columns a report of a meeting at which something was said or done that was not in complete accord with the ideas of the paper. We plead guilty, and in extenuation we beg to say that we try to print a newspaper, and, so far as zealous effort can go, to present the "abstract and brief chronicle of the time" with entire impartiality, and as fully as our space will admit. We necessarily print many things that we do not approve, such as murders, reports of divorce trials, &c.; and we manage, also, to make up an editorial page without berating other journals for the character of their local reports, (whether on anaconda fights or lager-beer and Dutch girls' ankles,) or chuckling over a typographical error that to even the most illiterate reador was as manifest as daylight. By saving the space devoted to such vagaries, we are enabled to print comprehensive reports of great public meetings, speeches of the President of the United States, and other vitally important public documents, a day or two ahead of those of our cotemporaries who are reading the TIMES with such critical nicety.

THE NEW-JERSEY MARSHES.—Since her last State election New-Jersey has given new signs of life and vigor. A bill for a new railroad between Newark and New-York has passed the lower branch of the State Legislature, and now awaits the action of the Senate; and last week a bill incorporating a company to reclaim and drain the section of wet land between Bergen Hill and the Passaic River passed the Senate and will soon come before the House. The mosquitoes are the only class of Jerseymen who can make any valid objections to the consummation of this great work. They have from time immemorial inhabited the "meadows" almost to the entire exclusion of other "birds," and it is almost time that they were driven out. The lands in question, when relieved from their presence, will not only be valuable in themselves, but the improvement will at once be followed by an increase in the wealth and population of the cities and villages west of the Hudson in the vicinity of New-York.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *début* last evening of Senorita CARMELINA POCH—a Spanish prima-donna who has recently been added to Mr. MARETZEK'S troupe—was in every way successful. The lady possesses a voice of unusual power, and uses it with skill. It is a soprano of excellent quality; clear, ringing, free alike from harshness and trembling, and just and absolute in intonation. The lower part is not very strong, but Mlle. POCH knows how to make the most of it. Her style is earnest and thoroughly dramatic; the *rôle* of *Leonore* is therefore well adapted to display her abilities to the greatest advantage. That these are great admit of no doubt. They were at once appreciated by the audience, who called the lady out twice after the first act, and subsequently after every other portion of the opera. The *rôle of Leonore* has not been heard to such advantage for many years. We congratulate Mr. MARETZEK and the public on this timely acquisition to the company.

The general distribution was effective. Signor IRFRE sang tastefully and well. The *rôle*, however, is too dramatic for his powers. The *finale* to the third act suffered in consequence. Signor BELLINI was in very fine voice, and rendered the amplest justice to the music of *Alfonso*. Signor ANTONUCCI was a fine *Balthasar*. The terrors of the Church were not much in his hands, and not equal to its consolations. His smooth and powerful voice was nevertheless heard to occasional advantage. The chorus was good, and the orchestra, although a little too brassy, was held firmly in hand by Signor TOSELLANI.

"La Favorita" will be repeated on Friday evening. To-night, the "Africana."

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. LINGARD, with his usual liberality, has set aside to-day and this evening for the purpose of giving a couple of entertainments in aid of the sufferers by the late fire at the American Theatre, No. 444 Broadway. Mr. BUTLER'S entire company will join Mr. LINGARD'S in rendering two liberal bills—one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. We trust that the attendance will test the fullest capacity of the house.

GEN. WM. DE LACY.—This gallant officer, late Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment N. Y. V., has been, after four years' service, promoted a Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to rank from March 13, 1865. Gen. DE LACY entered the army in June, 1861, as a First Lieutenant of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and by hard knocks (having been wounded four times) and strict attention to the duties of his profession, won the rank just conferred upon him. His friends will be glad to learn of this well-merited promotion.

## VIRGINIA.

### The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 26.

The bill incorporating the Covington and Ohio Railroad passed both Houses to-day.

The House passed the Senate Bill amending the Usury Law, so as to authorize contracts for the payment of eight per cent. inter

# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the Steamship Hermann at this Port.

## Rumors and Surmises Concerning the Reform Bill in England.

## The Mexican Question in the French Legislature.

## Popular Sentiment Far in Advance of Government Policy.

## Unfavorable interpretation of the Emperor's Speech.

## Various Sensation Reports from Germany.

## Rumored Discovery of a Plot Against the Emperor of Austria.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton on the 14th of February, arrived here last night.

The *Asia* and *Erin* arrived out on Feb. 10.

The steamship *Caroline* from New-Orleans and Havana arrived at Queenstown Feb. 11.

The *Mont Blanc* from Savannah arrived at Liverpool Feb. 10.

The *Eliza*, from Mobile, arrived at Liverpool Feb. 11.

The *Haeriet Moody*, which sailed from New-Orleans for Liverpool Oct. 11, was parted with in the latitude of Savannah by the *Homeward Bound*, from New-Orleans, (arrived at Liverpool Dec. 6,) and has not since been heard of.

The steamship *Queen*, from New-York on Jan. 31, passed Holyhead Feb. 17.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### Parliamentary Proceedings.

LORD RUSSELL, in the House of Lords, stated, in reply to a question, that the Government was not prepared with an act to carry out the recommendations of the select committee of 1864 on railway companies' borrowing powers.

In the House of Commons the disputed Kings County election was the subject of a brief debate. Mr. AYRTON said that owing to a mistake in casting up the poll books Sir P. O'BRIEN was returned in place of Mr. HENNESSY. He moved that the return be corrected. Sir P. O'BRIEN pledged his word of honor that he believed himself in a majority at the election.

The Attorney-General thought the course taken irregular, and suggested that the motion should be withdrawn, which course Mr. AYRTON took.

Sir G. GREY then explained the Cattle Plague Bill, which was, after some discussion, brought up and read a first time.

Mr. HUNT also obtained leave to introduce a bill on the same subject, which was read a first time.

#### The Reform Bill.

The *Times* of Monday, in a leader, says:

"As the time draws near for revealing the plans of the Ministry, it appears to become more and more certain that the Reform Bill of 1866 will consist simply of clauses lowering the franchise in boroughs to £6 rating and in counties to £10 occupation. It would seem, unless he has been sadly belied, that Lord RUSSELL has acted upon the advice of Mr. BRIGHT, and has, greatly daring, resolved to stake the existence of his administration on the success of a bill which shall give us a £6 and £10, householders, and £10 for the county tenants. We cannot suppose that the Government believes that such a bill as is now predicted will be accepted as a settlement of the Reform question. It is crude, violent and offensive, it expresses no policy, it corresponds to no aims. The conduct of the ministry on Reform seems to show that they are themselves conscious they are settling down. They yaw from side to side, and roll and plung with every fresh gust and every passing wave, but such things are premonitory of disaster, and we can only hope that if there is to be a shipwreck something valuable may be left by way of salvage.

#### Miscellaneous.

Earl RUSSELL received a deputation on Monday from the Royal Agricultural Society in reference to the cattle plague.

A fearful gale passed over the southern coast of England. It is expected that many casualties will be reported.

### FRANCE.

In the Senate, on the 10th, M. ROUHER protested against the speech delivered by M. BOISSY in Friday's sitting. Marshal FOREY stated that the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place so speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be sent out. Mr. ROUHER declared that Marshal FOREY had expressed in all sincerity merely a private opinion. The views of the Government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne and the draught of the address.

The first eight paragraphs of the address were then adopted.

The *Pays* has received a second warning. It intends to appeal to the Council of State against the two warnings which it has received.

There is a regular demand for cotton at Havre, and prices are rising. New-Orleans low middling, 227f. 50c.; New-Orleans good ordinary, 240f.

The Paris flour market is firmer, and is at present regulated by the demand for England, and when that ceases a recovery is impossible.

The Paris Bourse is dull, and Rentes closed on Monday at 68 francs 85 centimes.

### ITALY AND SPAIN.

The following is the text of the dispatch dated Feb. 5, addressed by Gen. DALLA MARMORA to the Italian Minister at the Spanish Court, in consequence of the declarations contained in the Spanish Red Book respecting the policy of Spain toward Italy:

"I request you to remind Senor BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO that if the September convention, while acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, nevertheless placed certain conditions upon the application of that principle. These conditions concern France exclusively. You will therefore declare that as regards other Powers, their non-intervention in the political affairs of Rome always remains the unqualified principle upon which the conduct of Italy will be invariably based.

### ITALY.

A dispatch from Florence, of Feb. 12, says:

"The Commission of Inquiry upon the route to be selected for the railway through the Helvetic Alps, have almost unanimously decided in favor of Mount St. Gothard. No vote was given for the Lukmanier route."

The session of the Chambers has been prorogued until Feb. 22. The Committee upon the Provisional Exercise of the Budget have accepted the proposal of the Ministry, extending its duration until the end of April next. Letters from Rome give the speech of the Pope at the English College, in which he mentioned the prosperity and greatness of England, but regretted that she should have been forgetful of her glorious title of the Holy Island. The Pope hoped that her immense possessions and boasted institutions would serve the cause of the true faith.

### SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid, of Feb. 9, says:

It is stated that the budget will be laid before the Congress to-morrow, and that it will show a reduction of expenditure on the preceding budget of 100,000,000 reals. The Minister of Finance, in the sitting of the Senate on the 10th, declared the finances of the country to be in a more favorable condition than was supposed, the expenditure of the current year being estimated at 1,400 million reals, and the revenue at 1,700 millions, including the bonds representing the national property. The Senate have adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne by a majority of 62 votes.

### BELGIUM.

A telegram from Brussels of Feb. 11 says:

"Viscount SYDNEY arrived here last night to invest King LEOPOLD II with the Order of the Garter. To-day the King received in solemn audience at the Royal Palace, all the members of the mission deputed by Queen VICTORIA to invest His Majesty with the Order of the Garter."

### PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 10, the debate was resumed on the motion protesting against the decision of the Supreme Court restricting liberty of speech in the Chambers. During the debate Count BISMARK and the Ministers of the Interior and Justice censured the Deputies in strong terms, and stated that they opposed the independence of the courts of justice in order that they might be free to give vent to expressions of insult and calumny. The House subsequently adopted the motion of Herr VON HOVERBECK, protesting against the decision of the Supreme Court by 263 to 95 votes.

### PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Debatle* says:

"The sensation news published in some foreign newspapers of a Prussian ultimatum upon the question of the Duchies having been received by the Austrian Government is unfounded.

On the 10th Count MENSDORF dispatched a note to Count MAROLTZ, the Austrian ambassador at Berlin, in which he announced that Austria declined to retain the protest of Prussia with reference to the late public meetings at Altona.

The *Presse* says: Count MENSDORF, in his note to Count KAROLYI, appeals to the Gastein Convention by which the possession of the Duchies is divided between the two great German Powers. He energetically denies that Prussia is entitled to address complaints to Austria respecting the administration of Holstein. The Prussian dispatch declared the present state of things to be untenable, but did not put forward any demand or precise proposal.

Some Vienna papers give currency to a report that a number of papers have latterly been seized which prove the existence of a treasonable plot against the life of the Emperor. It is, however, officially stated that this report is without any foundation.

### HUNGARY AND CROATIA.

The Croatian Diet has agreed to the union with Hungary by 99 against 94 votes.

### SWEDEN.

The Franco-Swedish Treaty of Commerce has been sanctioned by all the four Chambers of the Swedish Parliament. The debates on the treaty were most violent.

### RUSSIA.

The budget for 1866 has just appeared. The principal items are as follows:

Ordinary revenue, 349,000,000r.
Extraordinary revenue, including the surplus of last loan, 29,500,000r.
Issue of treasury bonds, 9,000,000r.
Ordinary expenditure, 367,000,000r.
Extraordinary expenditure, 20,000,000r.

### INDIA.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Manchester goods dull; Exchange on London, 2s. 1¾d.; Freights, 37s. 6d.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Feb. 5.

Markets dull and unchanged.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times'* city article of Tuesday, Feb. 13, says: A further slight improvement of tone is observable in the stock markets, and also in the general feeling among the directors of public companies, although it is fully seen that the course of recovery, even if it should now be continuous, must be very gradual. Consols closed at 89¾@89¾.

The discount demand to-day was moderate both at the bank and in the open market. Erie shares (paid up) declined 1a.; and Five-Twenties and Illinois Central shares a further ¼ each.

Accounts from the Continent indicate a tendency to an improvement in the exchanges. The *Atrato*, from the West Indies, has brought £220,000.

A speculation in the stock of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is still upheld, and the quotation to-day shows a further rise of 1 ¾ cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FEB. 12.

Prices steady; sales 8,000 bbls. 2,000 bbls. on speculation and export.

LONDON CORN MARKET—FEB. 12.

Prices firm; but little was passing in American barrels of Flour.

#### Latest Commercial Per Hermann.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The steamship *Queen* arrived out on the 12th and the *City of Boston* on the 13th.

COTTON—Sales of two days 14,000 bales; market easier and quotations barely ma ntained. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was easier and inactive.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour firmer. Wheat firm, at 10s. @10s. 6d. for Winter red. Spring Northern. Corn advanced 3d., and tending upward; sales at 29s. 9d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Beef active and firm. Pork—stock scarce and prices tend upwards; holders demand an advance. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 73s. @74s. Tallow quiet and steady. Cheese firm.

PRODUCE—ASHES quiet at 32s. @34s. SUGAR dull. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. LINSEED OIL firmer; sales at 40s. ROSIN very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, small sales. PETROLEUM steady at 2s. 4d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Consols, for money, 87@87¼. Illinois Central shares 74¾; Erie shares 51¾; 8-20s 67¾.

### LIBERIA.

#### Message of President Warner—Condition and Wants of the Country.

President WARNER sent his Annual Message to the Liberian Congress Dec. 11. We make these extracts:

"The ratifications of the treaty between Liberia and Haiti and that between Liberia and Denmark have been duly exchanged. A treaty between Liberia and His Majesty the King of Bootjan has been recently negotiated. It will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

I should not fail to inform you that the most remarkable and pleasing feature of this treaty is the article declaring the slave-trade to piracy.

This formal and emphatic protest against the horrible traffic by the Government of Portugal is full of encouragement. It is an indication that we are approaching toward the suppression of a trade of unparalleled atrocities, which has left an almost irrecoverable blight upon many a fair portion of this land, and consigned millions of human beings to a watery grave or to brutalities to which such a grave is far preferable.

It affords me inexpressible pleasure to refer to the cessation of the unhappy contest in the United States; and especially as it has terminated in the permanent extinction, I trust, of human bondage throughout that great country.

* * * An unbounded prosperity doubtless lies before that nation, rid, as it is, of the incubus which, from its foundation, has preyed upon its vitals. But in the month of July, in the midst of our rejoicings at the prospect of the dawning of freedom, a feeling of unutterable horror and indignation was sent throughout this land, pervading every household, and saddening every heart, by the intelligence that the President of the United States, the illustrious ABRAHAM LINCOLN, had fallen by the hand of an assassin.

Perhaps no more than any other independent community, and for peculiar reasons, felt the shock of the melancholy death, and bewailed the loss of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

How prophetical was the remark which nearly two years since he is said to have uttered, that "when this war is done, I shall be done too."

On the subject of immigration we cannot but feel a deep interest. Our population is still exceedingly scanty. Our need of population is immediate and urgent. Our immense resources cannot be developed —the fruits of the earth, spontaneously produced, cannot be gathered—the fat of the land cannot be made available, simply for the want of minds and hands to engage in the necessary operations. Surely with the vast latent capabilities of this country, we have the ability to become a power by no means to be despised in the agricultural and commercial world.

We have again and again invited our brethren in the United States to come over and help us to fill up the vast solitudes, which for centuries remained uninhabited; while they, in exile in the western hemisphere, are jostled and elbowed and trampled upon by an oppressive race. But my hopes are as strong as ever, and my confidence remains unshaken in the destiny of Liberia. She is yet to be the asylum for the oppressed American negro and a beacon for the guidance of the benighted tribes of this continent. I may not be able to predict the methods by which Africa's exiled sons are to be restored to her bosom; but I feel certain that such an occurrence will in some way or other take place.

It is the most likely solution of the vexed negro question in the United States; and the only one that has yet suggested itself to the most distinguished statesmen and philanthropists of that country. And it is gratifying to notice that this view of probable events is beginning to be entertained by some of the leading black men also. Things are evidently tending to that condition when the most indifferent of our oppressed brethren in the United States will be compelled to give the question of emigration a serious, studious and systematic consideration—a question upon which their physical and political well-being greatly depends.

Africa is to be opened. The eyes of the enterprising in Europe are intent upon the discovery of the secrets of science and of wealth, hidden in the unexplored regions of this continent.

The necessities of commerce and the desire of mankind will compel this land to contribute to the comfort and luxury of other quarters of the globe. We in Liberia have been permitted to make a very promising opening; and applications are being made to us by capitalists in foreign lands, or their agents, to be allowed to take part with us in the work of subjugating this continent.

While the country should guard strictly against the insinuations of undue foreign influence, yet no unnecessary obstruction by legal enactments should be put in the way of foreign enterprise.

#### Indorsement of the President.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 26.

A meeting called to indorse the President's policy of reconstruction and his Veto Message, was held to-night at Maryland Institute Hall, which was densely crowded. Lieut.-Gov. COX presided, and speeches were made by Senators COWAN and DOOLITTLE and Col. WEBSTER, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, and others. Resolutions were adopted fully indorsing the Administration.

#### Resolutions Censuring the President Proposed—Minister Burlingame Going to China—Death of Hon. William Parmenter.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The following is among a series of resolutions introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature today, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

*Resolved*, That the recent public attack upon one of the honored and beloved Senators of Massachusetts by the President of the United States in a public speech in the City of Washington, is an insult to the Commonwealth, as unjust as it was undignified and disgraceful, and calls for the indignant rebuke of every patriotic citizen of that State to whose sons the country is so largely indebted for the salvation of the National Capital, when those who heard and applauded that attack were traitorously plotting to plant the standard of treason upon its walls and to destroy the Constitution and the Government.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and family left to-day for New-York, en route for China, via Aspinwall, San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.

Hon. WILLIAM PARMENTER, formerly member of Congress from Massachusetts, died yesterday at his residence at East Cambridge.

#### The North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Feb. 26.

The bill generally known as the Negro Bill, passed its third reading in the House of Commons to-day. The vote stood 51 yeas against 50 nays. The ninth section allows negroes to testify in courts where they are concerned in person and property.

A joint resolution passed to adjourn on the 12th of March.

### TENNESSEE.

#### THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

#### An Enthusiastic Gathering—Highly Interesting Proceedings.

The telegraph has already given the main points of the proceedings of the Union State Convention of Tennessee, held at Nashville. The following are extracts from the address presented and adopted:

The people of Tennessee are excluded from the benefits of the Union upon the unfounded assumption that they are not sufficiently loyal to be admitted to representation in the two Houses of Congress. The delegates to this Convention, representing the great body of the people of the State, embracing as well those who participated in and sympathized with the rebellion as those whose loyalty to the Union was never questioned, come forward to place upon the record their united testimony against the truth of this imputation of disloyalty made against the people of the State.

* * * The delegates to this Convention, with a full knowledge of their responsibility, do not hesitate to affirm that the people of Tennessee were never, at any former time, more sincerely anxious for the preservation of good order and the restoration of civil law, nor more earnestly united in their determination to support, defend and preserve the Constitution and the Union against all assaults, open or concealed, domestic or foreign, than they are at the present time. They are as ready now as they were in days gone by, or as are the people of any other State in the Union, to pledge their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honor, in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

In declaring their willingness to maintain the Constitution, they desire to be understood as recognizing the late amendment, forbidding the existence of involuntary servitude, as a part thereof; and as avowing their determination to give to that clause an honest and sincere support. They are prepared to aid in extending to the free persons of color such protection as shall secure to them the undisputed enjoyment of all the blessings of freedom; and of conceding to them all the civil and political rights that may be compatible with the best interests of both races. They insist, however, that this subject belongs exclusively to the people of the State, and that the same has not been transferred to Congress by the amendment aforesaid. They are satisfied that whenever all extraneous influences are withdrawn the relations between the two races will be established upon principles of justice that will be mutually satisfactory and beneficial.

Entertaining these sentiments, the people of Tennessee, with unprecedented unanimity, have observed with unaffected admiration the wise and patriotic efforts made by President JOHNSON to secure an early and complete restoration of the Southern States to the Union. By the liberal exercise of executive clemency he has shown that he understands and appreciates the plighted faith of brave men, and by repealing in them this generous confidence he has won their hearts, and rendered their pledge of loyalty doubly sure, not only in securing their zealous support of the Union, but in overcoming sectional antipathies, and in restoring sentimental of toleration and fraternity between those who were lately public enemies.

The people of the Southern States had responded so promptly and efficiently to the wise suggestions and the liberal policy of the President, that when the present Congress assembled most of the States lately in rebellion had complied with the terms and conditions upon which their restoration to the Union was to be consummated. Nothing was then wanting for the effectuating of the great work of reëstablishing the union of all the States except the approval by Congress of the policy adopted and carried out by the President. This approval was withheld by a dominant majority of Congress, who have thereby repudiated the policy of the President, ignored the existence of the Southern States, repelled the Senators and Representatives from the two Halls of Congress, and usurped the power to govern the Southern States as conquered provinces. As if to make their usurpation more glaringly revolutionary, this dominant majority, instead of acting in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, in the matter of admitting the Southern representation, "abdicated that high position, and handed it over to a joint committee of fifteen—a committee which meets with closed doors, deliberates in secret, which shuts itself out from the knowledge and observation of Congress, and which does not even desire to give the information it was appointed to collect, but which sends its receipts into the two Houses and demands their ratification, without reasons and without facts, before the going down of the sun."

Availing themselves of their usurped power, the majority in Congress do not hesitate to declare their purpose of excluding the Southern States from the Union until they have effectuated such amendments of the Constitution as will render the Southern States utterly powerless in all future time, as well in their political, civil and social equality between the white and colored races, as will concentrate all political power in a dominant majority of Congress, as will absorb and annihilate all the rights reserved to the States, and as will perpetuate the power and dominion of the political party which now wields the powers of Government. In these efforts to undermine and revolutionize the Federal Government, and to build up on its ruins a fanatical despotism, the Congressional conspirators have the zealous sympathies and active encouragement of a lean minority of our own State, who are knowingly giving aid and comfort to the worst enemy of the people, and persistently depriving them of their just rights in the Government.

In this fearful conflict between patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the Union on one side, and sectional fanaticism, seeking to perpetuate its political power, and to destroy President JOHNSON on the other, the President JOHNSON has found himself with unshrinking firmness, with an amount of far-seeing wisdom, disinterested love of justice, mingled with liberal clemency, and untiring perseverance in the grand work of restoring the Union of the States, which have secured for him the hearty approval and the unbounded confidence of the true friends of the Constitution and of the Union. Upon his continued firmness and wisdom they now rely for the final overthrow of the enemies of the Union; and with the prompt coöperation of the people, whose confidence he enjoys, he is destined to crown his administration with the glory of having saved the Constitution and the Union against the most dangerous assaults ever made upon them. But against the powerful combination now arrayed against him he cannot stand single-handed. He is ready to do his full duty in this fearful crisis, but now, as always heretofore, his true success is in the people. To them he looks for encouragement, for support, and upon them he relies for final success.

The delegates to this Convention, for the purpose of branding as misrepresentations all statements, by whomsoever made, which impute sentiments and purposes of disloyalty to the Constitution and Union to the great body of the people of Tennessee, and also for the purpose of proclaiming the readiness of the people of Tennessee to stand by and sustain President JOHNSON in his efforts to carry out his restoration policy, do hereby adopt the foregoing preamble, and announce their resolution to sustain him in the policy by him indicated.

The principles of that policy, simple but complete, are:

1. The integrity of the Union in the whole and in all its parts.

2. That the States declared in insurrection and rebellion by reason of the war did not cease to be States, and are therefore integral parts of the United States.

3. That, as such States, the citizens thereof who, by the laws of each, are entitled to the elective franchise, have a right to elect Representatives to Congress according to the ratio of representation as fixed by law; and that Congress cannot legally exclude them because they claim to be Representatives of a State lately in rebellion. Congress has a right, each House acting for itself, under the Constitution, to decide upon the election and qualification of its members.

4. That the people of the respective States have the right to regulate their own domestic affairs, as long as they act consistently with the Constitution; hence his opposition to any attempt on the part of Congress to force negro suffrage upon the Southern States, correctly believing that such a policy is calculated to widen rather than to heal the breach between the North and South, and to injure rather than benefit the negro.

5. Opposition to any interference at this time with the Constitution of the United States, it being unwise statesmanship to endeavor to change the fundamental law of the land in the midst of high excitement, and not magnanimous to do so when the people of eleven of the States upon whom the amendments are to operate have no representative will in the Congress of the nation.

6. The guarantee of the payment of the public debt incurred for the maintenance of the Government.

7. The freedom of all the inhabitants of the land, and their protection, by law, in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

We further resolve that the present administration of the Government of this State, though informal in its origin, was established under circumstances which justified its creation, and which, in the interest of peace and order is still entitled to recognition and support; but it is due to truth to say, that to receive that cordial support which good citizens desire to yield to Government, its measures should be temperate, tolerant, and healing in their character—just to all and vindicative toward none; earnestly striving for an early resumption, both as it regards the State and its people, of their proper and normal relations with the Federal Government, and as such a restoration of law and order as will relieve the people of the presence of the military authorities, and of disquietude.

That we approve most heartily and indorse most fully the policy of President JOHNSON in the administration of the Government, and especially his recent message vetoing the bill amendatory to the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau.

Speeches were made by Hons. JORDAN STOKES, W. B. STOKES, Gen. COOPER and Hon. NEILL S. BROWN. Letters were read from Hon. EDMUND COOPER, CAVE JOHNSON and Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM.

### BURNING OF THE STEAMER WINCHESTER.

#### Between Twenty and Thirty Lives Lost.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Saturday gives this account of the burning of the steamer *Winchester*, on the Ohio River:

At 3:30 o'clock one of the firemen threw a shovelful of hot ashes out in a careless manner. Some of the live embers were blown into a bundle of hay, which was part of a lot that had been taken at the mouth of Yellow Creek. The hay lying rather loosely baled, ignited instantly, and although as quickly discovered, and every effort made by the firemen to smother it, the fire darted through the bales like lightning, and in a moment the whole was a mass of flame, which, more rapidly than can be told, was communicated to a lot of oil. Mr. DUNBAR, who was on watch at the time, informed the pilot that the boat was on fire. Her head was quickly turned to shore, and Mr. DUNBAR, letting on all steam, ran her on shore with a force which drove her head high up on the beach and secured her against all danger of floating out into the stream. The scene had now become terrific, owing to the highly combustible nature of a large portion of her cargo, and the boat herself being new, her paint scarcely dry, the fire leaped from point to point and ran as if upon a train of powder, so that by the time her head struck the shore all her deck room was a mass of raging fire. The passengers roused suddenly from slumber, in their awful peril, ran wildly about, only to find every avenue closed by fire and blinding smoke. Many jumped overboard, some are thought to have been unable to get out of their berths, and it is not known how many were lost as all the books and papers belonging to the boat were destroyed. Those known to be lost are MICHAEL FLAGERTY, of Sewickley, Pa.; JAMES ALGEO and wife, and Mrs. A. M. SHEETS, all of Matamoras, Ohio; JOHN VANMETER and four children, of Woodland, W. Va.; GEORGE YOUNG, of Rochester, Pa., b rreeper on the boat; EBENEZER MARTIN, of Sistersville, brother-in-law of Col. JOHNSON, of the House of Delegates, W. Va.; also a man named WALTERS, with one child were burned. The chambermaid (colored) and two firemen (colored) were also lost. The scene is described by those who witnessed it as awfully grand, the flames towering aloft, illuminating the country for miles around, and threw a light far up and down the surface of the river bright as noonday. It was short-lived as it was grand, and it only remained for daylight to reveal the horror of that hour. There was a mother wailing the loss of a husband and four children, while by her side sat her remaining two, shivering with cold and fear. Another with her infant child rescued from the water, but lying dead beside her, looked upon the devouring fire, and knew that her husband and her other child were among its ashes. A young husband rendered almost frantic by the terrible uncertainty as to whether his young wife had sunk in the waters or been consumed in the flames. The officers of the boat stood nobly to their post till driven away by the intense heat. Notwithstanding the intense coldness of the water, they stayed in it as long as it was possible to render any assistance. Mr. SHEETS swam out three times into the river, lured, as he thought, by the voice of his wife, and each time brought some one to shore. All the rescued spoke in the highest praise of the people who lived in the vicinity of the disaster. As quickly as possible all were clothed, and made as comfortable as could be under the circumstances. Our reporter visited the wreck itself, and found it the most complete he ever witnessed, not a vestige of anything, save a few bundles of hay, escaped destruction.

The boat was owned by ANDREW ACKLEY, G. D. MOORE, DANIEL MOORE and JAS. HAMILTON, of Pittsburgh, and SHEETS & BRO., of Matamoras. She was built expressly for the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Parkersburg trade, and was just ten days old, and was on her first and last trip.

Her cargo consisted in part of 241 barrels of oil from LONGMOOR & Co., a hundred and five bales of hay, a large lot of empty oil barrels in her hold. She also had on board four horses, one yoke of oxen and one cow.

Her officers were: A. C. SHEPHERD, Captain; Wm. Abrams, pilot; Daniel Moore, first clerk; A. C. Bunting, second clerk; John Dunn, mate; G. W. Dunbar and Charles Wincher, engineers.

She cost $81,000, and was insured in Pittsburgh offices for $50,000.

A reward of $1,000 is offered for the recovery of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. ALGEO, Mrs. SHEETS and EBENEZER MARTIN.

### THE DISASTER TO THE STEAMER W. R. CARTER.

#### Account from a Passenger on the Vessel.

We have received the following private letter, which gives a highly interesting account of the disaster to the steamer *W. R. Carter*, on the Ohio River:

SUMMERS FOREST, Feb. 13, 1866.

On the night of the 2d inst., at half-past two, I found myself wide awake, having retired at 12 o'clock, after a long conversation with an old friend, Dr. THOMAS VICK, and found HART was awake also. We conversed about half an hour, when HART observed that it was impossible for him to sleep, that he intended to dress and go out to smoke. I concluded to make one more effort to sleep. This was about 3 o'clock at night. HART went forward and seated himself by the stove, where he found two acquaintances up smoking. He was there when the boilers burst, and by a desperate effort, succeeded in reaching the door, the guards, the deck, and after vainly endeavoring to make use of the platforms or cotton bales, was forced by the rapid approach of the flames to pull off his boots and jump into the river, where he found a mattress afloat, and of which he availed himself. His hands had already been so much injured that he could not hold on by them without suffering much pain, so he carefully crawled on top of the bed and adjusted himself upon it, so well poised that he went down stream without the necessity of much exertion. He was picked up about one mile below the spot where the accident happened, by a boat that came to the rescue, but was robbed of everything by the wreckers or persons who first took him on board the steamboat. H saw and conversed with me on the guards a few hour before jumping into the water, and never for a moment lost his wits until benumbed in the water in the middle of the river. The two men seated by the stove with him were blown to atoms, and those who jumped overboard when he did, perished in the water, with one exception. HART showed great presence of mind. It is simply a miracle that he was not blown to a thousand pieces; second, that he was not scalded to death by the steam; third, that he was not killed by the bolts, bars, stove-pipes and planks hurled through the air; fourth, that he did not fall through at once upon the boilers and into the flames; fifth, that he did not drown in the water; sixth, that he did not freeze to death in minutes. All these he escaped, and he alone I may say, except Mr. SMITH, the first clerk, for all the boat in front of the wheel-houses was a mass of splinters and then a mass of flames in the twinkle of an eye. HART left me, as I told you, about one hour before the calamity, requesting me to call him at six o'clock. I was blown forward of the wheel-house. I soon fell asleep, and the first thing that awakened me was a desperate effort to get air. I felt and heard the tremendous explosion, and at once the doors of my room were thrown open, the air-windows and the planks in the floor, and the hot steam poured in upon me, and I fortunate no when I rushed for the cabin, but I felt the steam growing hotter and thicker. I then made for the guards, and got out of breath in the narrow way between my room and the wheel-house, but made a desperate lunge and found myself getting air, but I could see nothing. I could hear the shrieks. I could hear the screams. Two men rushed against me and cried out, "Jump, jump." They came near throwing me overboard, but I caught a rope and with one foot held on to the boat. The two men leaped forward, and as they did so, a gust of wind blew the steam and smoke aside, and I saw that they had jumped into the crush of where many others were vainly struggling, but being rapidly burned to death. They had jumped right on the red-hot boilers, and not off the boat into the water. I could not keep my footing on the boat, being on the edge of the planks near the wheel-house, could not recover my position as the rope I seized was not very tight, so I had to go down, and by a desperate leap I swung to the left of the fire—the awful crater—an i fell into the debris of the boat; but I had no sooner touched than a very large man cried out, "Is that you, General? God bless you!" and pulled me to the side of the boat. The flames forced me to take to the water. I jumped on a few planks, and then seized a cotton bale, but found it very unwieldy and wholly at the mercy of the strong current. I then saw a sunken boat with four scalded men in it; I made for it and threw some bran-bags out, baled out the water and got a plank, and after an hour's work reached the shore. The boat sunk, but we got holds of logs, and persons came along and helped us up on the bank. It was like the explosion of a mine, or a stroke of lightning—so sudden, so instantaneous, so destructive. There were certainly two hundred and fifty souls on board—thirty-five were saved—but of these more than half were terribly scalded and burned; HART being the least injured and myself, of all who were at all hurt.

We were saved by providential interposition or accident, and not by individual effort or agency. The boat that came to the rescue picked up a few still afloat in the middle of the river, and then came for those on shore. The water was so cold that it burned like fire. I looked out for HART the moment I went aboard. Gen. FURGUSON told me he had been picked up. I found him wrapped up in a blanket, wholly unconscious and insensible, and in a rigid state. I saw he was only frozen, for his heart was still beating. I went to work, gave him a glass-full of brandy (No. "6") and camphor, put bottles of hot water to his feet, and got several strong men to rubbing him. In one hour he came to himself and we sat up and chatted until we reached this place. HART was up and dressed; I had nothing on but a small flannel undershirt. Neither HART nor I saved anything; clothes, money, watches, everything was lost. All of our old friends and acquaintances on board were lost —not one was saved. No person could help another, owing to the explosion blowing everything apart and into pieces, the scalding steam, the intense smoke and darkness, and the wonderful rapidity with which the flames swallowed up everybody and everything. And then the water was so chilling and benumbing, and the current so irresistible—so strong—that nothing could be done.

I never witnessed such a sight. When swinging by the rope, and looking down into the devouring crater of flames, I thought the spectacle surpassed any description of Hades I had ever read or seen; the cries of desperation, of despair, of horror, were heart-rending. Gen. GANO was the person who jumped by me, I think. He fell on the boilers, and crawled over them to the side of the boat. His hands and legs are awfully burned, but he was saved. I think he will die; but say nothing, as his friends all live near Lexington. All the people in the front of the boat woke up on the boilers or in the flames, if they ever woke—even those in the pilot-house. But I will not dwell any longer on this picture. I will not speak of the many lost—how two bridal couples, mothers and children, wives and husbands, went down or were stricken with instant death—who, a few hours before, were full of gaiety and hope. I have never seen anything so awful. It was, indeed, a sublime horror.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

#### Important Railroad Controversy—Injunction on the Catawissa Railroad Granted.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 26.

The great controversy between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and the Catawissa and Reading Railroads, was decided this morning by Justice READ of the Supreme Court, in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the injunction prayed for being granted.

#### Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 26.

The cattle market here will be held hereafter on Thursdays, instead of Mondays. There will be no market to-day.

The great feature of the stock market to-day was an excitement in Catawissa Railroad shares, caused by the announcement of the decision of the Court declaring null and void the contract with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. About four thousand two hundred shares of the preferred stock changed hands at 32@33, closing at the latter. The common stock advanced to 26.

### GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The new steamship *England*, of this Company's line, arrived here last Thursday from Liverpool. This vessel is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture afloat, and every way fitted for the important traffic she is engaged in. The *England* is an iron ship of 3,600 tons, of the finest model and build, and her accommodations, both cabin and saloon, are perfect, as well with regard to comfort as elegance. Capt. GRACE, the Commodore of the fleet, consisting of the Queen, *Scotland*, *Erin*, &c., is in command of the vessel, and is a practical seaman and most pleasing gentleman, formerly of the Cunard service.

PERMITS FOR STREET STANDS, &c.—The ordinance regulating the granting of permits for street stands, &c., has been signed by the Mayor, who has appointed Mr. GEO. W. MORTON, late City Marshal, to superintend the carrying of the ordinance into effect. In a few days blank forms of application for permits will be issued, and will be obtainable at the Mayor's office. It will be remembered that the permits have to be renewed annually. Mr. MORTON, from his perfect acquaintance with the laws and ordinances of the City, will be fully able to aid the Mayor in carrying out the provisions of the ordinance judiciously.

DROWNING OF AN INEBRIATE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man, apparently in a state of partial intoxication, walked down the pier at the foot of Jay-street, North River, and losing his balance fell over, and was drowned before aid could reach him. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body, which a verdict of accidental death was recorded. The deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, with light hair, and close shave s face. The body was dressed in a brown mixed sack coat, brown overcoat and pants, brown satin figured vest, and black felt hat.

FIRES.—About 8:30 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the kerosene oil works in One Hundred and Sixth-street, owned by DUNSMORE & Co., being caused by an explosion of gas from one of the stills. Loss $2,000; fully insured in the Morris Insurance Company....At noon yesterday, a fire occurred in the basement of a frame building, No. 289 West Forty-ninth-street, occupied by Mrs. MESLER. Loss about $50; insured. The fire is considered to be of an incendiary origin.

MEETING TO SUSTAIN PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—A meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening, under the auspices of the Democratic Union Association, to sustain President JOHNSON and his policy. The meeting will take place at National Hall, in Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. All favorable to the course pursued by the President are invited to attend.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—CATHARINE MCCARTHY, a child six years of age, residing with her parents at No. 324 Cherry-street, was accidentally run over about 5.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a two-horse cart belonging to ISAAC DUKEZE, doing business at No. 171 Monroe-street.

### BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF A PUBLIC MEETING TO SUSTAIN PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The Board held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, and there being considerable business, extended the session to a late hour in the evening. A good deal of routine business was transacted, but that which excited the most interest was that in relation to a series of resolutions indorsing President JOHNSON's policy in regard to the reconstruction of the Union.

Alderman CARMAN, of the Eleventh Ward, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were read by the Clerk:

*Whereas*, In the late war for the restoration of the Union, and the vindication of the supremacy of the Constitution, the City of Brooklyn never failed in responding to any call made by the Government of the United States upon our people; and

*Whereas*, We recognize in President JOHNSON's recent Message to Congress and to the people an earnest fidelity to the purpose for which the war was waged, which entitled his administration to the support of every good citizen; and

*Whereas*, At the present juncture of public affairs in the opinion of men in the confidence of the President and high in the councils of the nation, it is deemly proper that public opinion should find expression on the great question of the desirability of a speedy restoration of all the States to their old relations with the General Government; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, representing as they do the people of this city, without regard to the present, all considerations of party, hereby pledge, on behalf of their constituents, their confidence to President JOHNSON, and their support for the reconstruction policy believing as they do, that that policy will results in the speedy accomplishment of the purpose for which the people of Brooklyn have made so many sacrifices, the restoration of the Union and the full supremacy of the Constitution under which we have enjoyed so many blessings and which is the first duty of every American citizen; and further

*Resolved*, That the members of this body will cheerfully join, both as Aldermen and citizens, in any public manifestation which appears to them calculated to bring in the spir

## FINANCIAL.


**VERMILYE & CO.,**
**BANKERS,**
**No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,**
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
**IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,**
ALL ISSUES OF
**UNITED STATES STOCKS,**
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1863.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
6 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH.
Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

**FISK & HATCH,**
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Also, Compound Interest Notes of 1864,
UNITED STATES 7-30 SALE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. F. FOWLER.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES, MUNICIPAL SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market prices.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

**HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,**
BANKERS,
NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
**Coupons Cashed in Gold.**

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 240 BROADWAY,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
BANKERS AND DEALERS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.
Offers will be received until the 1st day of March next,1866 for $300,000 of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Convertible Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds are a portion of $2,000,000, issued for the purpose of providing additional rolling stock required to accommodate the growing business of the company, and for the completion of the Air Line Railroad now in course of construction to Omaha, on the Missouri; and the mortgage provides for a further issue of $600,000 more of said bonds (if such amount be found necessary.
The bonds bear date Jan. 16, 1865, carry seven per cent. coupons attached, payable in New-York; have fifty years to run, and are secured by a Deed of Trust to Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., upon all the company's lines of road and equipment in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, amounting to about 650 miles of road, more than 100 miles of which are subject to no other mortgage. This mortgage, together with all other liens, amount in the aggregate to $20,000 per mile upon said road.
Provision is also made in the mortgage for the absorption, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, of all prior liens into this class of bonds, in the expectation that eventually all the other bonds of the company will be exchanged for these, leaving this class of bonds the only mortgage lien upon the company's entire lines of road.
These bonds are convertible into the preferred stock of the company, at the option of the holder, any time prior to Jan. 1, 1870. For further particulars inquire at the company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
AMERICAN EXPRESS,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS, } For sale.
ADAMS' EXPRESS,
NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS wanted.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH, } For sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
First Mortage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.
County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.
City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.
All in the State of California.
Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

VALUABLE WATER POWER
For sale, on the James River, opposite Richmond, consisting of a six-story brick building, with wheels and driving power for a large business. Has a perpetual lease from the City of Manchester. Will be sold low, and payments made easy.
Also, some desirable coal lands near Richmond;
And two first-class iron properties in Virginia, with finances, coal, timber, &c., ready for immediate operations.
Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway, New-York City.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.
The interest coupons of March 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN BAY RAILROAD STOCK WANTED.
BROOK ISLAND CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENT., INTEREST PAID PROMPTLY, FOR SALE.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR.

FOR SALE.
125 shares New-Jersey Railroad; 100 shares Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad; 100 shares Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 15 Exchange-place, New-York.


NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, instant, at 12½ o'clock,
200 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the indebtedness for which said stock was hypothecated.
DATED NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1866.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS,
Auctioneers. No. 5½ Pine-st.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,250,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, convertible bonds, due April 1, 1895, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October each year. Being the entire balance of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, Trustees for $5,000,000, covering the whole line of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.
The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the Company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.
For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 42 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for ten Directors of this Company, constituting the first class, and for three Inspectors of elections, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order,
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
No. 26 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1866.
THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF ADVANCES and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Eastern Division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same at this office for payment out of the proceeds of the sale under foreclosure.
R. G. ROLSTON, President, Trustee.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lilly Run Petroleum Company will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 24 to March 1.
JAMES MILLIGAN, Secretary.

PERIGO GOLD MINING AND TUNNEL COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 99 BROADWAY, COR. WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Trustees of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, March 8, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 till 1 P. M. J. W. STRATTON, Secretary.

LOST—ONE HUNDRED SHARES MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK; Certificate No. 16,264. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same as transfer has been stopped. SCOTT, CAPRON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1866. No. 27 New-st.

OWEN'S LAKE SILVER LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and other purposes, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 79 Cedar-st., on MONDAY, March 5. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from March 3 to March 6. CHAS. W. BOND, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

1866.
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 31, 1866.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
President.

Office Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR.
January 31, 1866.

**The Net Assets Feb. 1, 1865 - - $11,799,414 68**

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For premiums and policy fees, Original on new policies | $1,154,066 94 | |
| Renewals | 1,818,854 69 | |
| War extra and annuities | 16,420 84 | $3,988,130 45 |
| Interest on bonds and mortgages | 361,782 89 | |
| U. S. Stocks | 363,320 83 | |
| Premium on gold | 94,999 66 | 809,083 06 |
| Rents | | 83,883 34 |
| Total | | $15,892,480 45 |

Disbursements as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid claims by death and additions to same | $712,822 71 |
| Paid matured Endowment Policies and additions | 30,999 83 |
| Paid Post-Mortem Dividends, Dividends surrendered, and reduction of Premium | 86,709 67 |
| Paid surrendered Policies | 190,664 40 |
| Paid Annuities | 10,242 55 |
| Paid Taxes | 86,076 92 |
| Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, and sundry office expenses | 174,310 94 |
| Paid Commissions, and for purchase of Commissions accruing on future Premiums | 394,255 13 |
| | 1,540,150 63 |

**Net Cash Assets Jan. 31, 1866, $14,112,349 85.**

Invested as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in Bank | $1,475,899 82 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 7,348,622 30 | |
| United States Stocks, (Cost) | 4,468,921 25 | |
| Real Estate | 782,307 34 | |
| Balance due by Agents | 36,599 14 | $14,112,349 85 |
| Add: | | |
| Interest accrued, but not due | $112,000 00 | |
| Interest due and unpaid | 5,084 79 | |
| Deferred Premiums and Premiums due, but not yet received | 655,844 30 | 772,929 09 |
| **Gross Assets Jan. 31, 1866** | | **$14,885,278 88** |
| **Increase in Net Cash Assets for the Year** | | **$2,312,935 17** |

THE GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE COMPANY ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve to reinsure outstanding policies, including dividend additions to same | $11,503,996 02 |
| Claims ascertained and unpaid (not due) | 122,750 00 |
| Dividend additions to same | 23,497 61 |
| Post-mortem dividends (uncalled for) | 29,931 73 |
| Premiums paid in advance | 11,065 48 |
| Undivided surplus (excluding a margin on the above Reserves of over $1,000,000) | 213,649 42 |
| **Dividend of 1866** | **2,975,388 58** |
| Gross assets Feb. 1, 1866, as above | $14,885,278 88 |

N. B.—The reserve to reinsure outstanding policies and additions, ($11,503,996 02,) as above, includes a margin of $1,000,000 over and above the net values, at 4 per cent. interest, so that the total undivided surplus exceeds $1,200,000.

Claims unpaid, not due ..... $122,750 00

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Policies in force Feb. 1, 1865 | 17,197 | Insuring $32,019,426 |
| Total issued in the year 1865 | 6,600 | Insuring $1,394,507 |
| In force Feb. 1, 1866 | 23,797 | Insuring $33,413,933 |

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fred. S. Winston, | Sam'l E. Sproulls, | Henry A. Smythe, |
| John V. L. Pruyn, | Sam'l M. Cornell, | William V. Brady, |
| William Moore, | Lucius Robinson, | W. E. Dodge, |
| Robt. H. McCurdy, | W. Smith Brown, | George S. Coe, |
| Isaac G. Pearson, | Richard Patrick, | Wm. K. Strong, |
| Martin Bates, | Wm. H. Popham, | Wm. M. Vermilye, |
| William Betts, | Wm. A. Hames, | John E. Develin, |
| John T. Yelverton, | Ezra Wheeler, | Wellington Clapp, |
| John Wadsworth, | Seym'r L. Husted, | Alonzo Child, |
| Alfred Edwards, | Sam'l D. Babcock, | Henry E. Davies, |
| John M. Stuart, | Alex. W. Bradford, | R. A. McCurdy, |
| Oliver H. Palmer, | David Hoadley, | Francis Skiddy. |

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
Secretaries, { ISAAC ABBATT, THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiners, { MINTURN POST, M. D. ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel, { WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D. JOHN SLOSSON, Esq. Hon. A. W. BRADFORD.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING COMPANY STOCKS, COUPONS, GOLD, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.
REFERENCE.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1866.
AUCTION SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES.
Will be sold at auction, at Danville, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March,
Five (5) second-hand locomotive engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge; cylinders 18x22, and weighing about 20 tons each.
Two (2) box freight cars, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—cash in government funds.
D. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for its circulation and redemption," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the said act aforesaid.
(SEAL.) In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK,
Comptroller.
No. 1,624.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, for the purchase of the Company's Bonds, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, March 2, 1866, for the sale of $60,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Grant Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1866.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 205½ WALNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 8th of March next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 81 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 3 o'clock. By order.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.
Dated FEB. 23, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 115 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed 5 days after the election.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOLPH, Sec.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 9 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

## FINANCIAL.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
AND
BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.
We issue circulars on the above, to suit.
**TAYLOR BROTHERS,**
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

**CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD**
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually.
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $36,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of 20 miles, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which will render them ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office. No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

INSURANCE SCRIPS,
$35,000 ATLANTIC MUTUAL FOR SALE
in sums to suit buyers.
WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 65 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS, TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of this company submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865 | $6,933,146 80 |
| Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865 | 2,019,324 73 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | $8,952,471 53 |
| No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks. | |
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865 | $6,764,146 38 |
| Losses paid during the same period | 3,958,178 45 |
| Returns of premiums and expenses | $992,341 44 |

The company has the following assets, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States and State of New-York Stock | | |
| City, Bank, and other stocks | $4,828,858 00 | |
| Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise | 3,330,350 00 | |
| Real estate and bonds and mortgages | 221,280 00 | |
| Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at | 144,964 43 | |
| Premium notes and bills receivable | 3,265,801 96 | |
| Cash in bank, coin | 20,462 00 | |
| Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency | 310,851 78 | |
| Total amount of assets | $12,199,975 17 | |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.
Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, on and after Saturday, the 24th of February next, after which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to be indorsed.
A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.
By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JOHN D. JONES, | WM. STURGIS, | |
| CHARLES DENNIS, | DANIEL ROBERT, | |
| W. H. H. MOORE, | JOSHUA J. HENRY, | |
| HENRY COIT, | DENNIS PERKINS, | |
| WM. C. PICKERSGILL, | JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., | |
| JAMES BROWN, | A. HENRY GRAY, | |
| CHARLES H. RUSSELL, | CORNELIUS GRINNELL, | |
| LOWELL HOLBROOK, | C. A. HAND, | |
| WM. BAYARD CUTTING, | HENRY LELAND, | |
| ROYAL PHELPS, | BENJ. BABCOCK, | |
| CALEB BARSTOW, | FLETCHER WESTRAY, | |
| R. L. PHILLIPS, | SOTER DE MINVIELLE, | |
| WM. E. DODGE, | GORDON W. BURNHAM, | |
| GEO. G. HOBSON, | FREDK. CHAUNCEY, | |
| DAVID LANE, | JAMES BRICE, | |
| JAMES BRICE, | GEO. S. STEPHENSON, | |
| LEROY M. WILEY, | WILLIAM H. WEBB. | |
| DANIEL S. MILLER, | | |
| JOHN PATTERSON, | | |

WM. STURGIS, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of this Company due March 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Ocean National Bank.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, President.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to purchase a limited number of these bonds at 25 per cent. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 94 Broadway.

## DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 20th of February, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Feb. 8, 1866.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable March 5, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from Feb. 23 to March 5, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the net earnings of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of March next, at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., upon the capital stock, and so much of the scrip stock as has been declared paid up.
The transfer books will be closed Thursday, the 22d inst., and reopened Friday, March 2. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL COMPANY,
ROOM No. 39 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, (out of the earnings for the three months ending Jan. 31,) payable at the office of the company on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from 24th inst. to 1st March.
G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. cash on the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of March, 1866, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York City. Transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 2d of March.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and certificate Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av., during the erection of their new Banking-house. Bank open from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
W. J. BARNES, Sec. ISAAC T. SMITH, Pres't.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMINS, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT. free of tax.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free from Government Tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from March 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—LOST ON SUNDAY MORNING, 25th instant, in the vicinity of St. Bartholomew's Church, or on the way from there through Lafayette-place, Broadway and Madison-avenue, to East 32d-st., a lady's white-faced WATCH, No. 16,469. Whoever will leave it at Bishop & Brims, 5th-av. Hotel, will receive the above reward.

LOST—TWO BANK BOOKS, NOS. 181,278 AND 181,271, on "Bowery Savings Bank," belonging to the estate of John Goodes, deceased. The finder will be liberally rewarded by handing them to the said Bank, or to N. A. CHEDSEY, Attorney for said estate, No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOST—ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 23D INST., A CHECK, drawn by the undersigned on the Mechanics' National Bank, to order of Peter Nelson, for $758 34-100, payment of which is stopped.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSELS BY AUCTION.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 24, 1866.
Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under the direction of Capt. A. CUMMING, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the foot of Bowly's wharf, south side of the basin, the following-named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz.:
The BISON, side-wheel steamer of 1,420 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 221 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft, 8½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 8½ feet; capacity of cargo, 1,600 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.
The MANHATTAN, side-wheel steamer of 316 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 126 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; over all, 53 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels. She is in good order, and well found in her outfits.
The JOHN FARRON, side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 130 feet; beam, 26 feet; over all, 43½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels. She is in good condition, and well found in her outfits.
The BELLATE, screw tug-boat of 38 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 13½ inches; stroke of piston, 16 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in her outfits.

MISCELLANEOUS.
One IRON RUDDER, made of 2½ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 3-16 inch iron on back; made of the best material and in the most thorough manner.
The Rudder was made for the steamer "L. G. Cannon, but not found necessary for her use.
One superior TUBULAR BOILER, taken from the steamer "R. Spaulding," and now lying at Poole & Hunt's yard, foot of Thames-st., 16 feet 2 inches in length, 12 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 18,400 pounds.
This boiler is in complete order and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $1,000, with the view of placing it in the steamer "Erie," but was not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.
Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin, superior chronometers, marine glasses, metallic life boats, Manilla ropes, engineers' tools, ship stores, ship furniture, &c., &c., too numerous to mention, all in good condition, and vessel will found in all her outfits.
The STAR, side-wheel steamer of 287 42-95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 26½ feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5¼ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels; vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.
The BALLOON, side-wheel steamer of 324 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 167 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; over all, 57 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; draft, 8 feet; hull in perfect order; iron fastened and metaled in 1863; well found in chains, anchors, fasts, boats and life-preservers, &c., and everything the law requires, and now ready for service, with everything on board that the law requires, having been inspected by a Government Inspector during the last month.
The steam propeller THOMAS SWANN, of 365 tons, wooden hull, iron-fastened and metaled; length on deck 126 feet 6 inches; beam, 27 feet 7 inches; depth of hower hold, 7 feet 6 inches; between decks, 6 feet 11 inches; draft, 8 feet 4 inches; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 400 barrels. Will found in anchors, chains, boats, &c., &c.
The JAMES L. JEROME, screw steamer, of 305 65-95 tons, wooden hull, length on deck, 103 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.
The CECIL, side-wheel steamer of 130 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.
The I. G. CANNON, screw-steamer of 200 tons iron hull, built in 1862; draft 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.
The IRONSIDES, screw steamer of 192 tons, iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6¼ feet; draft, 4¼ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.
The IRONSIDES, screw steamer of 192 tons, iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6¼

The Daily Alta California, Thursday, January 1, 1857.

# SHIPPING.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR CALIFORNIA

VIA PANAMA.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW AND FAVORITE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

**CONSTITUTION,**

Capt. WILLIAM H. MACY, U. S. N.,

Will leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on

SATURDAY, January 10th, 1857,

Connecting at Panama with the Company's Steamer for San Francisco.

Passage to San Francisco, including Meals and Berth.....$250 00

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, each.....125 00

Children in arms, each.....10 00

Extra Cabin Passage.....100 00

Freight, $1 per cubic foot.

Specie, $1 per $100.

Baggage to be delivered on board by 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

Medicine Chests, Stores, Wines, Liquors, Ship Bread, Preserved Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Oils, Vinegar, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Tinware, Ironware, Groceries, Provisions, Fishing Tackle, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags, Baskets, Rugs, Mats, Looking-glasses, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, Clothes-lines, Clothes-pins, Lamps, Lamp-wicks, Chimneys, Shades, Candlesticks, Tin Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Pipes, Stove-boards, Coal-hods, Shovels, Tongs, Fenders, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mosquito Bars, Cots, Hammocks, Cordage, Rope, Twine, Sewing Silk, Needles, Pins, Thread, Tapes, Buttons, Braids, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials, Musical Instruments, Toys, Fireworks, Billiard Tables, Cues, Balls, Chalk, Cards, Dominoes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, Dice, Checkers, Boards, Counters, Bagatelle Boards, Cue Leather, Chalk, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Canes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Shaving Soap, Razors, Razor-strops, Scissors, Shears, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Sugar-tongs, Butter-knives, Fish-knives, Pickle-forks, Cake-baskets, Castors, Cruets, Mustard-pots, Salt-cellars, Egg-stands, Toast-racks, Tea-trays, Coffee-trays, Waiters, Tea-pots, Coffee-pots, Tea-kettles, Sugar-bowls, Cream-pots, Slop-bowls, Tea-sets, Coffee-sets, Dinner-sets, Dessert-sets, Breakfast-sets, Tea-cups, Coffee-cups, Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Platters, Bowls, Pitchers, Decanters, Tumblers, Wine-glasses, Goblets, Champagne-glasses, Ale-glasses, Cordial-glasses, Finger-glasses, Glass-ware, Crystal-ware, China-ware, Stone-ware, Earthen-ware, Table-cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Crash, Diapers, Flannels, Linens, Cottons, Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Prints, Delaines, Merinos, Cashmeres, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Shawls, Scarfs, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Neck-ties, Collars, Bosoms, Wristbands, Dress-patterns, Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Overshoes, Leggings, Gaiters, Suspenders, Braces, Garters, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Flannel Shirts, Gloves, Mittens, Comforters, Hoods, Scarfs, Cloaks, Overcoats, Sacks, Dusters, Dressing-gowns, Jackets, Pea-jackets, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Feather-beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Furniture, Upholstery, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mats, Matting, Looking-glasses, Pictures, Engravings, Lithographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, Frames, Moldings, Gilding, Varnish, Glue, Putty, Whitening, Lead, Zinc, Iron, Steel, Nails, Screws, Tacks, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Bars, Chains, Anchors, Grapnels, Rigging, Sails, Awnings, Tents, Flags, Signals, Lanterns, Compasses, Quadrants, Sextants, Telescopes, Charts, Books, Maps, Globes, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Spurs, Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags, Portmanteaus, Baskets, Rugs, Mats

# WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

tion, under the Constitutional clause for the regulation of commerce, to pass this bill.

Mr. FRANCHOT argued that the constitutionality of the measure was clear. He did not believe it wise for Congress to confer an exclusive privilege for twenty-five years upon any one company. He concurred in the opinion of Mr. GRIMES.

Mr. CLARK thought the provisions of the bill gave too much power to the Company. It gave the right to the Company to enter any navy-yard, or any land on the coast, over which the United States had jurisdiction, and gave it exclusive control for twenty-five years. He moved to strike out the word "sole" before privileges.

Mr. COLLAMER spoke against the bill, arguing that it was unwise to confer the exclusive privilege contemplated in it.

Mr. CLARK withdrew his amendment, and moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, which was adopted.

The Senate at 4:15 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. BEAMAN introduced a bill to continue in force and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

### ARTIFICIAL LIMB.

Mr. THOMPSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the truth of the reports to the effect that the artificial limbs furnished soldiers and sailors crippled in the service of their country are of inferior make and quality, and so defective that crutches have to be resorted to, and to report what further action or legislation is necessary.

### A STANDING ARMY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. MCCLURE offered the following:

*Whereas*, It is the opinion of this House that the continued maintenance of the so-called States renders it necessary to keep a standing army in the South in order to give to the loyal citizens of those States protection in their natural and personal rights enumerated in the Constitution of the United States, and in addition thereto, the people of such States have by their unconstitutional action rendered it necessary for the enjoyment of the rights to maintain the authority of the National Government, and to keep the peace; and whereas the country is already burdened with a vast debt incurred to defend the nationality against an infamous rebellion; and it is neither just nor politic to impose any additional expense on the people; and

*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Joint Committee of Fifteen to ascertain whether such contingency be clearly passed, and if so, to report to this House the propriety of levying contributions on the disloyal inhabitants of the seceding States to defray the extraordinary expenses which service will be imposed on the General Government, and that said Committee be instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. PENCK moved to lay the resolution on the table. His motion was negatived—yeas 72, nays 70.

Mr. ASHLEY moved to refer the resolution without instructions to the Committee on Reconstruction.

### IMPORTATION OF MACHINERY.

Mr. WENTWORTH introduced a bill to provide for the admission, duty free, of certain machinery into the United States, for the period of one year. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

### A NAVY-YARD AT MOUND CITY.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced a bill to establish a navy-yard and depot at Mound City, Ill.; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

### SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. HARDING, of Ill., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying to soldiers, and their heirs when deceased, all wages and bounties withheld from them by reason of the judgment of any court-martial or of any military order.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending section 98 of the Internal Revenue Act of July 1st, 1864, so as to relieve legacies from taxes on sale of property made of virtue of judgments, or decrees of Courts, or by the authority of guardians, executors or administrators.

Mr. PINCK called for the yeas and nays, and the motion was agreed to by a vote of 102 yeas against 27 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Anderson, Ashley, Baker, Baldwin, Bemis, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke, Cobb, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Darling, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbell, Hulburd, Hulburt, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kuykendall, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Ohio, Lynch, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell of New-York, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas of Maryland, Thomas of Massachusetts, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn of New-York, Van Valkenburg, Van Wyck, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashley, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Grow, Harding of Kentucky, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, Kerr, McCullough, Mallory, Phelps, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Smith, Strouse, Taylor, Trimble, Whaley, Winfield.

### THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Speaker was authorized to assign a desk on the floor of the House to the reporter of the Associated Press.

### COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. ROSS introduced a resolution directing the Standing and Select Committees of the House having clerks, to report to the House whether such clerks are necessary, what portion of their time is occupied by their duties, and what portion in attending to the private business of members of the Committees.

Mr. ASHLEY moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived; yeas 45, nays 84.

The resolution was adopted.

### A FATHER WHO SENT SEVEN SONS TO THE ARMY.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, the Committee on Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a donation to A. ENGLER, of Port Byron, Ill., for sending seven sons into the army of the United States to quell the late rebellion.

### EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to report a bill at an early day providing for the equalization of bounties.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

Mr. DEFREES offered the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this House that Congress has no Constitutional power to fix the qualifications of electors in the several States.

Mr. WILSON proposed to debate the resolution, and it accordingly went over.

### CREDENTIALS.

The Speaker presented the credentials of ALEXANDER HAMILTON JONES, member elect of the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina, and they were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

### TAXES IN VIRGINIA.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, transmitting the joint resolution of the General Assembly in reference to the direct tax levied in 1861 by Congress and now being collected in Virginia. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. NIBLACK on the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Mr. VOORHEES; and of Mr. WASHBURNE (of Indiana) on the Committee on Claims, in place of Mr. NIBLACK.

### PETITION FROM GEN. GRANT.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition signed by Gens. GRANT, MEADE and others, asking that the documents known as the "Soldiers' Memorial," of which he exhibited specimen sheets, be only charged the same postage in passing through the mails as is charged on printed matter. It was referred to the Post-office Committee, with leave to report at any time.

### THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans of Washington City, certain stores not needed for the Government.

### THE HENRY WINTER DAVIS MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, for printing 30,000 copies of the address of the Speaker and of the eulogy on HENRY WINTER DAVIS, pronounced by Senator CRESWELL on the 22d inst., and that they be printed in the *Globe*.

### MANITOWOC HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the improvement of Manitowoc Harbor, in the State of Michigan.

### A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE —.

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property.

Mr. BINGHAM said he would not detain the House by any lengthened argument in support of the joint resolution. If such legislation had been on the statute book so as to enforce the Constitutional requirements in every State, the rebellion which had charred and blackened the land would have been an impossibility. The proposed amendment imposed no obligation on any State nor on any citizen in a State which was not now enjoined upon them by the very letter of the Constitution. It was impossible for man to frame words more obligatory than those already in the Constitution enjoining this great duty on the several States and on the several officers of all the States. But it was equally clear that the construction of the Constitution—its contemporaneous and continuous construction—that great provision contained in the second section of the fourth article and in a portion of the fifth amendment adopted by the First Congress in 1789, that that immortal bill of rights had hitherto depended on the action of the several States. The House, the country, and the world knew that all legislation, all executive, all judicial officers in eleven States of the Union had within the last five years violated this provision of the Constitution, the enforcement of which was absolutely essential to American nationality. By order of the Committee on Reconstruction, and for the purpose of giving to the whole people the care of the General Government, without which American nationality would cease, he would press the adoption of the amendment on the House, and through the House press it on the consideration of the loyal people of the whole country. He submitted it to the deliberate and dispassionate judgment of the House.

Mr. ROGERS said he had hoped from what had transpired within the last few days that the time had come when the Constitution was to be secured from invasion. When he had read the words of the President of the United States in commemoration of that immortal instrument, he had believed that no more amendments to it would be proposed by Congress. He had believed that the agitation which had been kept up here against that instrument, until (as the President said) there would be no more respect entertained for it than for the resolution of a town meeting, was about to cease. He was opposed to the proposed amendment. It would be found to be the embodiment of a principle of centralization, and of the disenfranchisement of the States. If the Constitution, as the gentleman (Mr. BINGHAM) admitted, covered this matter, why in this time of great public excitement attempt to engraft upon it an amendment which, insensible as the Senate would take full time to discuss it and all other measures. He proposed that it should be made a special order, and should come off after the Bankrupt bill and the Loan bill.

Mr. SMITH asked that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROGERS) be allowed to continue his remarks.

Mr. KELLEY made a similar suggestion, offering to let him have the rest of the day. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE did not want the gentleman's time to be further extended, if it were to be for the purpose of injecting speeches of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLEY's) into his (Mr. ROGERS'.)

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, also objected.

Mr. KELLY suggested that Mr. ROGERS should have leave to proceed.

Mr. ROGERS declined, stating that he never wrote speeches. If he could not be permitted to speak extemporaneously, he would not ask any such favor.

Mr. KELLEY—Then the House will be punished by its action. [A laugh.]

Mr. BANKS—I ask the House to take up the resolution for the Industrial Exposition at Paris. I desire to have read a communication showing the necessity for immediate action.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—I object. I am opposed to it decidedly, and I will state why I object. Last Monday the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) got in a measure under a suspension of the rules, which, I understand, will cost the Government half a million of dollars, for the benefit of the Russian-American Telegraph Company, whose stock is selling for 300 per cent. premium.

Mr. BANKS—That measure passed this House almost unanimously.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—I know it, because the House knew nothing about it.

Mr. BANKS—I am confident that no such expenditure will be required for that enterprise. But if it did cost the Government half a million of dollars, that would be a cheap outlay for bringing in communication with us six hundred million of the people of Europe and Asia. But I say to the gentleman from Illinois that if with not-to half an million dollars, a hundred thousand dollars or any other sum.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—That was the estimate of the Navy Department.

After further discussion the Constitutional Amendment went over, to come up to-morrow after the reading of the Journal.

### THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules that he might bring up the joint resolution relative to the Paris Exposition.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion being taken the rules were not suspended, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof. The vote stood 61 yeas against 43 nays.

### EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

Mr. ROGERS asked leave to introduce a petition in favor of the eight-hour labor movement.

Objection was made, and the House adjourned.

## Curious Memorial Tablet to Washington and Lincoln—Two Millions of Sea Shells in a Single Work.

A work of art, unique and most curious, is now to be seen at the jewelry store of Mr. E. M. QUIMBY, Broadway, near Twenty-sixth-street. In fact, it is so far out of the common line of inventive undertakings that it is difficult to even give it a name. It may, perhaps, be called a "Dual Mortuary Memorial," being a miniature monument to those two Presidents of the United States, about whom the world says the most, and whose memory is most loved by the people—WASHINGTON and LINCOLN. The structure is ten feet high and is a compound of the obelisk, the tablet, the sarcophagus, the shrine, the urn, the column, and every other known device for perpetuating the memory of the dead. The material of this curious monument is as unusual as its design is unique, it being composed entirely of *sea shells*. The shells are almost infinite in variety, and are of every possible shade of every imaginable color, from the purest and pearliest white to the darkest and densest black—every tinge of blue, red, yellow, orange, violet, green, purple; all the rainbow dyes, in fact, and scores of others that were never seen in any rainbow ever yet invented. Every variation of green from the sea, and of blue from the sky, with all the lines with which the Summer clouds are painted, are reproduced in the thousand tints and tinges of these dainty shells. Painted by the same master-hand that colors the Summer evening skies, these delicate shells are most gloriously beautiful, and no amount of familiarity can breed contempt, nor can "custom stale" their infinite variety. And while their scale of color ranges through the whole chromatic gamut, from tily-white, or silvery gleaming, or diamond transparency to swartest black, or dullest inkiness or murkiest brown, their wonderful diversity of form and mold is as noticeable as their never-ending variety and color. Scrolls and spirals, scollops and pyramids are here; they are fluted and carved and turned and twisted and wrought into every imaginable form of grace, elegance and beauty. Then, too, there is sea sand of almost as many colors as the shells themselves display, and all cemented together to make a strikingly beautiful memorial.

At about three feet from the base there is a Grecian temple supported by five pillars, which sustain a dome. On the floor of this temple rests a sarcophagus, on the lid of which is wrought in curiously colored shells the American flag, and on the sides are the shield and other appropriate ornaments.

Above this the structure assumes the form of the obelisk, and rises to the height of ten feet from the ground, the whole being surmounted by the golden eagle resting on a globe. Fine photographs of LINCOLN and WASHINGTON are also displayed in appropriate shield-shaped spaces on the sides of the shaft.

On the whole the work is exceedingly curious, there having been used in its construction more than two millions of the most gayly-colored tropical sea shells, from the size of a grain of wheat to those a foot long.

It is the work of Mr. MORT, of Cuba, who has also on exhibition at the same place other beautiful specimens of shell work, which, together with the one we have described, are for sale.

## POLICE COURTS.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

FOUND IN POSSESSION.

Mr. JOHN LAUGHLIN, residing at No. 136 Charles-street, on the 4th inst. left his horse and truck, valued at $300, on the corner of Charles and Greenwich streets, and on returning discovered that it had been removed. The Police were informed of the fact, but nothing more was heard of the property until Saturday, when Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered it in the possession of WILLIAM MUNROE. He stated that he had purchased the horse and truck of a man in Twenty-seventh-street, but was unable to give his name, nor could he produce a bill of sale. On the complaint of the owner the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. MUNROE is 23 years of age, and a native of New-Jersey.

### Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer MCGRATH, of the Seventeenth Precinct, discovered PATRICK BERRY *alias* JOHN SMITH, in the act of breaking open the front door of the premises No. 67 Third-avenue, occupied by S. A. COOPER as a coffee store. The prisoner was committed to stand his trial in default of $1,000 bail. BERRY is a native of Ireland, and 26 years of age.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Officer KINSELLER, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested JAMES IRVIN, a butcher, residing in Princestreet, on a charge of burglary on the premises No. 26 Beach-street, occupied as a dwelling by CHARLES BACKUS, having, it is alleged, entered by means of false keys and stolen a coat valued at $75. The complainant stated that he caught the prisoner in the act. IRVIN was committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE IN NORFOLK-STREET CHURCH.—On Sunday evening another slight disturbance occurred in the Norfolk-street Methodist Episcopal Church, this time not between an officer and one of the congregation, but between two of the officers. The facts are as follows: The church being crowded, Mr. BISHOP, who is usually stationed at the door and attends to seating the people, was placing camp stools in the aisles for the accommodation of the congregation, when Mr. HENRY MCCORMACK interfered, forbade him to place the stools along the aisles, and seized one he held in his hand. High words ensued, resulting in BISHOP's taking hold of MCCORMACK and endeavoring to eject him from the church. Certain members of the Congregation interfered and the scuffle ended, but the clergyman then presided, Mr. HAYWOOD, remarked at the commencement of the exercises "that he had the work of the devil and now they would have the work of "God." What will be the result of this remains to be seen. The minister read a notice of a meeting of the officers of the church, which he said had been overlooked in the morning.

## A NOVEL ROBBERY CASE.

### A Two Years' Chase After $3,000 Worth of U. S. Bonds.

### EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING.

A novel and interesting case, in which the robbery of $3,000 worth of United States five-twenty bonds is involved, came up, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court. It appears that during the Fall of 1863, Mr. LEWIS SONNEBORN, residing at No. 2,617 Amber-street, Philadelphia, purchased $3,000 worth of United States bonds at the banking-house of JAY COOKE & Co., and a few moments after the bonds were stolen from his pocket. No trace of the thieves could be obtained for some time. Advertisements were issued for their recovery, and the Police were advised of the fact. At length J. WARREN COULSTON, counsellor-at-law, became interested in the matter, and acting on his advice, Mr. SONNEBORN wrote to the Treasury Department relative to the matter, but the Department could not give any advice or help looking toward a recovery of the missing bonds. Subsequently, however, a clue was obtained, through the Department, to the probable whereabouts of the securities, which led to the conclusion that a portion of them, at least, were in the possession of L. S. LAWRENCE & Co., brokers, of No. 164 Nassau-street, of this City. On the 17th inst., Messrs. COULSTON and SONNEBORN came to New-York, and procuring the arrest of Mr. LAWRENCE, secured a portion of the long-lost bonds. When the examination commenced yesterday, Assistant United States District-Attorney CORTHELL appeared in behalf of the Treasury Department and the complainant, Mr. SONNEBORN; Counsellor CHAMBERS appearing for the defence. A man named SPENCER PETTIS was brought before the Justice on an accusation of having sold the bonds to the person from whom LAWRENCE & Co. claim to have purchased them. WM. F. HOWE, ESQ., appeared in behalf of PETTIS.

The following is the testimony elicited at the examination yesterday:

*Lewis Sonneborn* being sworn, deposed—In 1863 I purchased some 5-20 coupon bonds; I paid for them in June, and received them in July from Jay Cooke & Co.; there were six of them; the numbers were 24,289, 24,290, 24,291, 24,292, 24,293 and 24,294; they were taken from my possession about two minutes after I had left Jay Cooke & Co.'s office; I don't know by whom they were taken; since they were taken from me I have endeavored to learn their whereabouts; the two bonds shown me here are, I think, the ones stolen from me.

*Mr. Courtney*—State if there has been any alteration in them.

*Mr. Howe*—I would like to ask the Court if my client is charged with stealing these bonds?

*Mr. Courtney*—Who does this gentleman appear for?

*Mr. Howe*—I appear for Mr. Pettis.

*Mr. Courtney*—I am not examining Mr. Pettis.

*Mr. Howe*—Mr. Pettis was brought here this morning to answer a complaint, but there is no complaint made against him, and before we go any further I object to the question.

*Justice Dowling*—What is your objection?

*Mr. Howe*—He asks if these bonds taken from him were altered before he shows that they have been altered.

*Mr. Courtney*—I will put the question in this way: Since you purchased these bonds, and since the time they were taken from you, have they been altered?

*Witness*—Yes, Sir. This "eight" was a "two," when I had them. The figure 2 has been erased and an 8 substituted, so that they read Nos. 24,890 and 24,894. The first intimation I had of their whereabouts was in the Fall of 1865. I received a letter from the Treasury Department which stated that the coupons had been paid from the Treasury Office in New-York to the account of L. S. Lawrence & Co. I have never seen them until to-day.

*Cross-examined*—Will you swear positively these bonds now shown here are yours? A—By the information I got from the Treasury Department that the coupons came from New-York, and that they had duplicate coupons, I believe they are mine.

Q—Will you look at that bond No. 24,890.

*Justice Dowling*—I don't think, Mr. Howe, there is any necessity for you to cross-examine this witness; you might better wait until something is proven against your client.

*Mr. Howe*—Very well, Sir.

*J. Warren Coulston*, being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 1504 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, was in New-York during the present month; I met Mr. Lawrence for the first time on Friday, the 17th of February; I saw him at his place of business in Nassau-street; I called there in company with Mr. Wooldridge, Detective of the Sixth Ward Station; both of us had conversation with him; I was present during all the conversation between Mr. Lawrence and Wooldridge; Wooldridge said in substance: "Mr. Lawrence, I am a detective; I come here on official business; in 1863 six 5-20 coupon bonds were stolen, and brought to New-York, and their numbers changed; we have traced them to your possession, and we come here for the purpose of demanding these bonds from you;" Mr. Lawrence replied that he ha n't the bonds; after some general conversation I said to Mr. Lawrence, "We know that you have these bonds; they have been traced to your possession;" he replied, "You had better take care how you make assertions of that kind."

*Mr. Chambers*—Wait a moment; I appear here for Mr. L. S. Lawrence. Mr. Courtney is offering as evidence a conversation between Mr. Lawrence and a detective. I presume upon the return of a search warrant, you will not suppose the guilt of any party, until a complaint against that party has been made. Mr. Courtney is introducing evidence which indirectly stabs the reputation of a business man. I think this conversation is improper, until a proper charge has been made before the proper tribunal. We do not like them to have evidence produced which casts suspicion upon the character of Mr. Lawrence, and I object to such evidence. Mr. Lawrence bought those bonds in good faith, and paid full value for them.

*Justice Dowling*—I cannot exclude any testimony as to conversation between Mr. Lawrence and the officer. He was there on official business. What is it you wish me to do?

*Mr. Chambers*—I object to the testimony as detailing the interview with the witness and the detective.

*Justice Dowling*—I must admit it.

*Mr. Chambers*—Mr. Lawrence does not keep a junk-shop, he is a banker.

*Justice Dowling*—There are more honest men, guess, among the junk dealers than among the bank men. You will have an opportunity to show the innocence of your client in good and proper time.

*Mr. Courtney*—I will say but a word or two on that point. I never saw Mr. Lawrence before to-day. He may be an honest man. There is no evidence in this case which shows that Mr. Lawrence, to use the mildest term, had any knowledge that these bonds were altered and counterfeited. I don't know that Mr. Lawrence is entitled to more consideration than is ordinarily proper. There has been more crime and more fraud perpetrated upon the rights of the community by persons calling themselves bankers and brokers than any junk men, or even the inhabitants of the Five Points. I shall show that when the attention of Mr. Lawrence was called to these bonds, he stated that he never had seen, heard, or even known of them. If he had intended to perform his duty, he would have delivered them at once. He subsequently admitted that he had some of them in his possession, and knew where to find more. One was found in his possession. It we can show these facts, it is then the duty of Lawrence, if he can, to show where he got them. I am here only to produce the testimony, and then leave it to the Court for decision.

*Justice Dowling*—The witness may repeat whatever conversation transpired between Mr. Lawrence and the officer.

*Witness*—I replied that I understood my position and knew what I was about, or we should not be so positive; Mr. Wooldridge then said, "Well, Mr. Lawrence, will you deliver them or not;" Mr. Lawrence then said, "I don't know; I acknowledge I bought $2,500 of these bonds; I sold $1,000 and bought them again, and sold another $1,000;" he also stated that he knew where there was a $1,000 and he could get it—that is, if they gave him a chance, but if they were going to be ugly about it, he (L.) could be ugly also; he made use of that effect; then Wooldridge produced his search-warrant, and said he had an unpleasant duty to perform, and must do it; we all three walked to the fireproof safe, and as Lawrence took out the papers Wooldridge stood by me, and we together examined the papers, I opening the papers and handling them; up to this time we had found no coupon bonds; I then said to Mr. Lawrence "we know you have three bonds and you can facilitate matters by producing them, and save us a great deal of trouble;" he opened a drawer in the safe and took out a $500 bond and threw it on the desk, saying "this is the only one of the bonds that I have;" the number was 24,890; we looked at it to see if it answered the description of one of the altered bonds; we found that an alteration had been made in the body of the bond, and also in the coupons attached; Wooldridge took possession of the bond, and we continued our search through the safe without finding any more of the bonds; I asked Mr. Lawrence if he had a box in bank; he replied he had; Wooldridge and myself accompanied him to the Nassau Bank and we brought two boxes to the office, and examined them with like ill success; Mr. Wooldridge then took Mr. Lawrence into custody and brought him before Justice Dowling; when Mr. Lawrence produced the bond he said he could get another $500 bond by Monday; I believe Capt. Jourdan got it; I heard Mr. Lawrence say to Capt. Jourdan that he could get two others on Saturday last, making four in all.

*Cross-examined*—I am an attorney-at-law; Mr. Sonneborn employed me in 1863; we have been engaged more or less since that year; I first came to New-York on the 17th of February; before I came to New-York we obtained a clue as to where those bonds were; Mr. Sonneborn received a letter from Mr. Rodman of the Treasury Department; when I came here I learned that the bonds had been paid to Lawrence by the Treasury Department; I learned it from Capt. Whalling; from information I received from Capt. Whalling I learned what our evidence would be; I had possession of some of those coupons after I came to New-York; I received them from the Treasury Department; there's all the coupons [with us here produced the coupons]; after the warrant was issued we went at once to Mr. Lawrence.

*Mr. Chambers*—What was said? In reply the witness repeated the conversation as given in his direct examination.

Q.—Did Mr. Lawrence say in substance that there was no necessity for reading the search warrant? A.—I probably forgot to state that Mr. Lawrence did not say before we went to the safe that he had one of the bonds; he produced this $500 bond himself after I had asked him to save us trouble; he had several other bonds, mostly 7.30's; he had some four or five 5-20 bonds.

*Mr. Chambers*—Have you made any proposition to Mr. Lawrence to settle this matter?

*Witness*—In this way I have; when we came before Judge DOWLING he remanded the prisoner to [illegible] the following Friday; while going down stairs, Mr. Lawrence said he wanted to pay the bonds; he said he would call next Friday, if you will meet me as a business man, I'll settle it with you;" I said, "You know my proposition; we have lost these bonds, and we want them or their equivalent in money; one is as good as another;" I said, "Mr. Lawrence, I want you to distinctly understand that I hold out no inducements or make any threats for you to settle this; you must be guided by your own judgment;" he said that they had come into possession of them in a fair and square way; I think he said they had a record of them, which could be seen at any time.

*Re-direct*—Did Mr. Lawrence offer to show you this bond before you informed him you had a search warrant? A.—No, Sir; and not then did he propose to deliver them until we had searched the safe.

*Mr. Courtney*—Was it not until after you informed him that you had the warrant that he said they had bought them in a fair and square way?

*Witness*—Yes, Sir; he did not say from whom he bought them; I think we did not ask him; I learned subsequently from him, from whom he bought them; he did not state how he would settle, whether it would be our bonds or money.

*Re-cross-examined*—Mr. Lawrence said he did not want any trouble about them.

*Judge Dowling*—Did Mr. Lawrence tell you from whom he bought them? A.—I think he did. Q.—From whom? A.—Farrar & Lyons, No. 91 South-street; they had bought them from a Spencer Pettis.

*Marvin T. Hedman*, being sworn, deposed: I am a clerk in the United States Treasury Department; have been there some three years; I have some coupons before; have had them in my possession; they were paid on the 20th of November, 1865; five of them were paid on that date to L. S. Lawrence & Co.; the next payments were made on April 20, 1864, and Nov. 20, 1864; and the payment was made in May, 1865, and they were dated again in November, 1865, but I cannot say that they were paid; I have received a letter from Washington on the subject; there has been an alteration, which is quite apparent; I don't think I should have any difficulty in detecting the forgery; I was a broker before I entered the Treasury Department; in my opinion a person would have but little difficulty in discovering the erasure; I have no knowledge that Mr. Lawrence himself received the payment on the coupons; I have his receipt; the paper shown is a schedule made out by Mr. Lawrence and sent down by him; it is customary for brokers to send such; it is the custom of the Department not to pay coupons, the numbers of which have been altered; if a clerk receives them it is his duty to refuse payment; the coupons presented to the Department were paid; I don't know what clerk paid them; I don't know whether Mr. Lawrence himself presented them or not; the clerk who made the payment did not detect the alteration.

*Mr. Courtney*—I suppose he was a green hand, and did not know his business.

*Mr. Sonneborn*, recalled—In November, 1865, I received a letter from the Treasury Department in relation to their coupon bonds; the letter shown me is the one I received.

*Mr. Courtney*—I propose to introduce that letter as evidence.

*Justice Dowling*—I presume there is no question about the loss of these bonds.

*Mr. Chambers*—Oh! no, Sir.

*Mr. Courtney*—My object in offering the letter is to show that Mr. Lawrence had the bonds; that one of them was subsequently found in his possession, and that he afterward promised to procure others and deliver them to Capt. Jourdan, but declined doing so by advice of counsel.

*Mr. Chambers*—I was told, when retained as counsel, of this promise, and I objected to it, and instructed my client to decline delivering them up, as he had purchased them in good faith. When I came up this morning as counsel, I had no idea that a complaint would be made against my client; I am surprised at the course pursued by the prosecution; I have been counsel for Mr. Lawrence for years, and I have such knowledge of this transaction that it would be improper for me to appear as counsel and a witness also. I shall procure other counsel for my client and appear as a witness.

*Mr. Courtney*—I propose that we proceed with the other witnesses and reserve Mr. Chambers until the close.

*Mr. Chambers*—It is a delicate position for a man to occupy.

*Mr. Courtney*—I will not press it then.

*Mr. Chambers*—They being my bankers, I will say that some of the bonds were purchased by me, and the coupons were collected by me, and the proceeds went into my pocket. [Laughter.]

*Mr. Courtney*—Well, that is our case.

*Mr. Chambers*—The defence of this case will occupy some time, and I must ask that it be adjourned, to enable us to procure other counsel for Mr. Lawrence.

*Justice Dowling*—Under the circumstances, I think that the case will have to go over.

*Mr. Howe*—There is no evidence against Mr. Pettis. No one is here to make a complaint. I cannot see what connection my client has with this case; he is not incorporated in this charge; he is only mentioned in the conversation.

*Justice Dowling*—The responsibility is placed upon me now, and I will take it; I will keep Mr. Pettis.

*Mr. Howe*—Upon what grounds? Your Honor does not wish to do injustice?

*Justice Dowling*—I will commit no injustice. From information I have received, I must have evidence. Is Mr. Lyons here?

*Henry C. Lyons* being sworn, deposed—I do business at No. 91 South-street; I have seen these bonds before; I bought five bonds of that character.

*Justice Dowling*—From whom did you obtain them? A.—From F. S. Pettis; my partner disposed of them to L. S. Lawrence & Co.; it so appears upon our books; it is usual cash entry, credited to Lawrence & Co.

*Mr. Howe*—I now ask that Mr. Pettis may be allowed to show how he came in possession of the bonds.

*Justice Dowling*—Your question is inconsistent; I will not grant it; I will hold Pettis in $5,000 bail, and Mr. Lawrence also.

Mr. Lyons became bondsman for Mr. Lawrence, but Mr. Pettis not being able to procure bail he was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the examination.

The case was then adjourned until 9 o'clock next Monday morning.

## GEN. GRANT IN BROOKLYN.

### Reception by the Twenty-third Regiment.

Last evening Gen. GRANT was received at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by the members of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn.

The interior of the Academy was beautifully decorated with the national colors and the banners of the Twenty-third Regiment. The front of the family circle and boxes was ornamented with shields, supported by miniature flags, the whole wreathed in the red, white and blue. The parquet had been floored over, so that a very large area was presented for promenading and dancing. The extremity of the stage was decorated with a camp scene, pyramids of drums and stands of colors. From the ceiling depended festoons of brightly colored silks, and over the proscenium was an arrangement of gas jets forming the words "Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y."

By 7:30 o'clock the Academy commenced to fill, and the boxes and family circle soon presented a brilliant scene. As, however, the issue of tickets had been limited to one thousand, the house was not at any time crowded. The majority of the ladies were in full dress, and were escorted by members of the Twenty-third and other regiments, all of whom were in uniform.

The band of the Twenty-third, comprising nearly sixty performers, was stationed on the right of the stage. The music was under the direction of M. PAPST and L. CONTERNO. About 7:30 the band commenced the performance of a programme of choice selections from Tannhauser, William Tell, Crispino e la Comare, Robert le Diable and Faust, and at 8:30, one of the Reception Committee announced that Gen. GRANT was in the house, and would be introduced as soon as the floor was filled. A rush was made from boxes and circles, and the floor soon presented a gay and animated scene. In a few minutes afterward the General, accompanied by several members of his staff and the Reception Committee, made his appearance at the extremity of the stage, and was greeted with three rousing cheers. He then walked slowly down to a private box on the left side, where he took up his station. In front of the box a sort of barrier had been erected, and those who desired to be introduced to the General then formed in line, passed down the stage and shook hands with him. There were no formal introductions or speechmakings, and all appeared to be quite well pleased that these were omitted. The General shook hands with all that presented themselves, and this was continued until he must have felt tolerably well wearied. About 10 o'clock he departed, accompanied by several members of the Twenty-third Regiment, and paid a visit to the rooms of the Brooklyn Club in Clinton-street, where he stayed a short time, and then left to take the midnight train for Washington, accompanied by Major-Gen. CRAWFORD.

After Gen. GRANT left the Academy, dancing commenced and was kept up with spirit until a late hour.

The arrangements for the reception were well carried out by the Committee having the matter in charge, consisting of Capt. E. Haslehurst, Lieut. J. G. Gregory, Lieut. C. H. Hunter, Lieut. M. C. Ogden, Lieut. E. T. Choate, and Lieut. J. E. Webb.

## A Colored Man in Search of His Grandmother.

On Saturday morning last it was discovered that the house of Rev. A. MITCHELL, of Morristown, N. J., had been entered and robbed of property to the amount of $800, and that the thief, whoever he might be, had been so adroit and successful as to do it without alarming any of the household, and gone, nobody could guess where. It chanced, however, that a gentleman having occasion to be on the street about midnight, recollected seeing a man with a huge bag on his back, moving toward the depot. He could remember his dress, &c., well enough to describe him, and during the day it was discovered that such a man had taken the morning express train to New-York, but without goods. Search was made, and, finally, was rewarded in finding all the goods secreted under the platform at the depot, and with them a loaded revolver belonging to the thief, with whom, no doubt would have shot the worthy minister or anybody else who should interfere with his designs. Having gone down in the morning train, no doubt to arrange for the disposal of his stolen booty, the thief returned in the evening express to take away the goods. On arriving at Morristown he was greeted and welcomed by the obliging Sheriff of Morris County, who soon conducted him to safe quarters in the jail. On being questioned the thief, who was a mulatto, stated that he came to Morristown to "look for his grandmother." He is supposed to have succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. When the Sheriff will be able to allow him to renew his researches for his aged relative is somewhat uncertain.

## The Triple Infanticide.

The Coroner's inquest in the triple infanticide case, which was to have been continued last evening at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, has again adjourned till Monday evening next at 6 o'clock, owing to the fact that the analysis in process by Dr. DOREMUS is yet incomplete, that gentleman having been ill during the past week.

### St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal City Mission House.

Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, preached a sermon in behalf of this institution of mercy on Sunday evening, in Zion Church, Madison-avenue, corner of East Thirty-eighth-street. The church was crowded. The reverend Doctor presented to a very attentive congregation the subject of Jes